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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 37

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 13, 1930

No. 24

The Weaver's Job is a Snap
If Her Sliding Bar Stop Motion
Has the New Device
That Opens the Warp
Where the Broken End is Down
Nothing to do But
Pick Up the End
Tie It In and
Pull on the Shipper
Why Not Talk It Over
When Our Men Drop in

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Chains

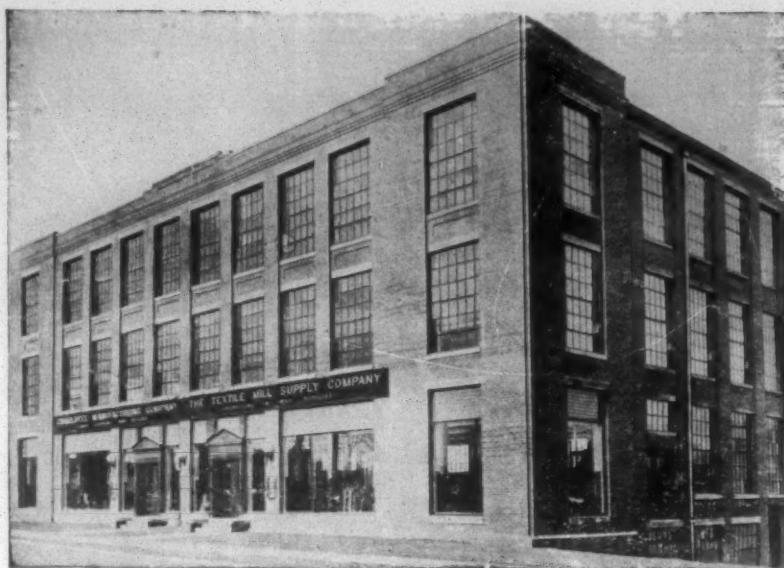
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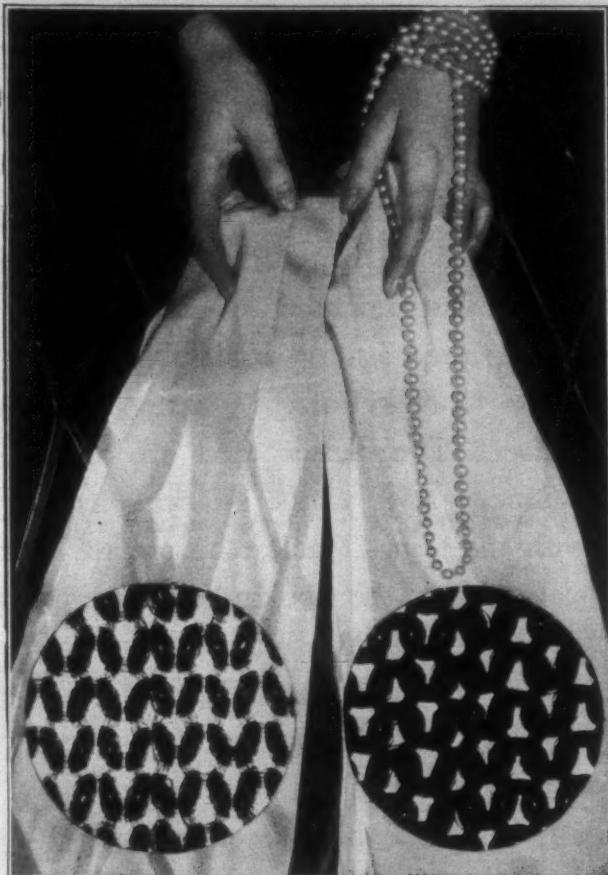
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 37

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 13, 1930

No. 24

Some Present Problems of the Textile Industry *

By Bernard Cone, President of Prox

imity Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

LADIES and gentlemen, members of the School of Commerce, students and professors — just plain everybody:

I am here by invitation of President Chase to address you on the subject of "Some Present Day Problems of the Textile Industry," and being a manufacturer, a North Carolina manufacturer, I have assumed that the subject was to be approached from the manufacturer's point of view.

I remember somewhat over a year ago, at any rate, before the recent unfortunate labor strife had its inception in this State, Professor Carroll, your dean, was visiting a group of us cotton manufacturers, and warned us that he intended drafting some of us into service to come down to the Hill and talk to his boys. I suppose my invitation is an outcome of that parley, and while I must confess to some hesitancy about accepting it, I have felt it a duty to come down here and do what I can to straighten out what seems to be a serious misunderstanding on some of these matters, and by a misunderstanding I mean a misapprehension as to the aims and ideals of cotton manufacturers, the practical difficulties that beset them and particularly their attitude to and relations with their employees, or as we call them, our operatives.

In the first place, I would call to your attention that the labor difficulties in this State are by no means as general or as widespread as a reading of recent newspapers would lead one to suppose.

The vast majority of cotton mill operatives in the State are not dissatisfied and what is more, have no cause to be dissatisfied. The relations between employer and operative in the big majority of our North Carolina mills is harmonious and friendly.

In those instances and areas where difficulties have arisen, it has not been for any fault on the part of the employer. Chiefly, it has been brought about by an underlying economic cause, namely, the inability of the employer to keep his mills going on a full time basis and pay his employes a full time wage.

The Plight of the Cotton Mills

For six years now, the cotton mill industry has been justly called a sick industry. Ever since 1923, we have been running along with scant profits and often with no profits.

I am speaking of the entire industry, but let me single out an individual example—that of a mill in the western part of the State in which we happen to be financially interested. I have been making out the income tax returns of that mill for the past six years. In three of those years, it made a profit and in three it made a loss. And the aggregate loss of the three years was greater than the aggregate gain of the other three. So that the net result of six years operation is negative. What was the trouble? Well, for one thing, the fabric on which the mill had been running went dead. The mill had rather antiquated machinery and equipment and could not compete. We tried it on other fabrics, for which it was really not adapted, and only managed to get in worse. Why do we keep it going? Well, they say that hope springs eternal in the youthful breast, and it seems to spring sometimes in the middle-aged breast. We hesitate to scrap that mill. We know we could not find a purchaser, and under the hammer it would not bring ten cents on the dollar on the investment.

So we whistle to keep up our courage, dream of the glories of the past, and plod on steadily with the hope that next year or the next we'll make a better showing.

I will give you another instance, that of our denim mills in Greensboro. Yes, we've managed to make some money up there in Greensboro. We have large mills, a tremendous unit, enormous production and consequent low overhead. In recent years, it has been revamped and equipped with new and up-to-date machinery, has been efficiency-ized by experts, and aside from its president, whom modesty eliminates from the running, we believe it to be well and ably managed. Well, I have made its tax returns also and I happen to know that in this same six year period I was talking about 1924 to 1929 inclusive, it averaged earnings of three and four tenths per cent on its investment—less than ordinary savings bank interest. I realize that this is a most unusual proceeding to shout out one's financial story in open meeting. Competitors will rejoice and bankers

*Address before School of Commerce, University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill.

look askance. Mergerites will sniff and turn away. But I am so anxious for you to know the facts that I have been led into this indiscretion.

Just last week a gentleman told me that he had owned some stock in a North Carolina cotton mill. Several years ago he sold some of it for \$300 a share. Recently he sold the rest and got only \$100 a share. But individual instances are not necessary. Every serious student of the situation, every trained economist realizes the facts.

Of all that has been written on the subject in recent times, quite the best thing I have seen is an article by your own professor of economics, Dr. Murchison. That article, first appearing in the Virginia Quarterly, showed such a splendid grasp of the situation that Theodore Price, owner and editor of Commerce and Finance, one of New York's leading financial journals, asked permission and reprinted it in his issue of January 8. Many of you have undoubtedly read this article, but may I take the liberty to quote the following?

"Cotton mills as a group have been unable to show consistent profits since the post-war inflation period. The majority of them are on the verge of insolvency; and scores of them have gone over the brink. It is doubtful if one in three is paying dividends on common stock."

"From 1922 to the autumn of 1929, the securities of other industries were doubling and trebling in value. Textile securities were moving in the opposite direction and at the end of the period were selling on the average at less than half their 1923 prices . . . Of 1,600 mills (approximately) in the country, there are probably less than 100 whose securities could be purchased as a safe income-producing investment. In this relatively small group are organizations which are exceedingly profitable for special reasons, but their number is too small to alter materially the picture of the industry as a whole."

A doleful picture, Dr. Murchison, but true, absolutely true.

And why this situation? Everybody knows. The answer lies in a single word—overproduction. For years, we have had what is known in the trades as a buyer's market. There has been an over-supply of goods. The buyer has not had to place his orders ahead. The mills have had to carry large stocks and take all of the loss of deflating inventories.

This situation was, of course, brought about by the frenzied activities of the war and immediate post war period, the building of new plants and enlargement of old; the speeding up of machinery, mass production, the invention of labor saving devices and efficiency methods.

Let us look at it for a moment from another angle.

I have spoken of overproduction, but what about underconsumption. Cotton, as you know, has gone somewhat out of fashion. The woman of today wears very little cotton, she wears either silk or rayon or just plain nothing.

But the ladies are not the main ones to blame. Multiple petticoats had become obsolete before all this trouble began. It's the springing up of new industries. The flooding of the market with new and tempting luxuries that has for the time being snowed cotton under.

What happens to the workingman's pay envelope when he's lucky enough to have a pay envelope?

The first money goes to pay his grocery bill; then his rent.

Then, what?

Gasoline and oil, for he cannot run his automobile

without these. Then comes the installment due upon his little old tin lizzie. Or maybe you don't believe he has one.

Listen! About a year ago, we built a new village at Proximity and in order to avoid the eyesore of nondescript sheds and shacks built of discarded lumber and old tin roofing, we decided the company would build neat little garages and rent them to the tenants at an additional rent of 25 cents a week. This was not compulsory. The garages were only to be built when requested. There were exactly 40 houses in the new village. There were exactly 40 requests for garages.

Well, after paying the auto installment come all the other installments. It may be a radio, or a victrola, a piano, or merely some new parlor furniture. But there you have it.

And if anything is left in the pay envelope, why then the owner may take a notion to go up town and stop in at the movies.

He passes a clothing store on the way. In the window he sees a shirt, a pair of overalls. He stops for a moment. "I need a new shirt" he says to himself, or "my overalls are about worn out. Guess I can't make it this time. I'll have to wait until next pay."

And next pay day he has to wait until the next.

I am serious, gentlemen. Business in staples for the past six years has been suffering at the expense of business in the luxuries. Automobiles, radios, victrolas, electric stoves and refrigerating machines, movies and talkies—all these things have been prospering at the expense of the necessities and particularly at the expense of cotton goods.

It's all very well for Mr. Ford to say he will give his workmen a minimum of five or six or seven dollars a day. There is plenty of income in his business out of which to do it and quite an ample margin of profit after he has done it. If the buying public were as eager for cotton fabrics as for automobiles, and willing to pay a price in proportion, maybe the textile industry could do it, too.

And so, gentlemen, the first present day problem of the textile industry is how to put an old dollar into the mill and grind out a new dollar in its place, and, believe it or not, that is a mighty hard problem to face and an even harder one to solve.

Wages in the Textile Industry

It has been charged that we manufacturers tend to regard labor as a commodity. We don't. It is true that we think the wages of labor are in general subject to the law of supply and demand but that doesn't make it a commodity any more than interest or rent are commodities, because they too, when not fixed by law, are subject to the law of supply and demand.

And because, when labor is scarce wages go up, and when labor is plentiful and there are more applicants for work than jobs, the trend is downward, this does not make labor a commodity or indicate that the manufacturer thinks of it as such.

You will note that I just said that the trend is downward, and I used this word purposely. The trend may be downward, but sometimes labor doesn't go down even under the stimulus of an over-supply. Custom enters here to modify the economic laws.

A man comes to your mill and asks for a job. He may be a carder, a weaver, a beamer. His interview is with your superintendent or your overseer, and he asks what is the rate of pay. He is told the rate, and that rate is the one that is customary for that job in that locality. The fact that the superintendent has had 10 applications for the job that very day, or that he could

have manned every machine in the mill twice over, within the month, doesn't affect that rate. As a matter of fact, while these rates vary in differing localities, being generally lower and lower as you go on South, they have remained fairly stationary in North Carolina for a number of years.

Now, what are these rates? You have a lot of conflicting stories about that. Sometimes you read of pay envelopes with only five or six dollars in them. When I read that, I know one of two things; either that pay envelope represents parttime earnings; or if by any chance there is a worker who receives that small amount for a full time week, he or she, as the case may be, is probably the most over-paid employee the manufacturer has on the payroll. We all agree with Mr. Ford in one thing. It is better to employ an efficient worker at a good wage than an inefficient one at any price.

Now, what does the textile industry pay its workers?

Fortunately, there is a means at hand to ascertain this very definitely and I believe very accurately.

The bureau of labor statistics at Washington sends men over the country, visiting the cotton mills and gathering statistics of these matters. I have met several of these field agents. They didn't ask me what we paid, they didn't ask the book-keeper or the time-keeper or the superintendent or the overseer, they asked for our payrolls and from those payrolls, and the payrolls of other mills, they tabulated their figures.

Just last August, the bureau got out its Bulletin No. 492, "Wages and Hours of Labor in Cotton Goods Manufacturing, 1910 to 1928."

I was very much interested in that bulletin, especially as I wanted to see how our wages compared with the general average. And in studying the figures in that bulletin, I came across some remarkable facts. Let me state some of them to you:

Between 1926 and 1928, the average full time weekly cotton mill wages throughout the country as a whole diminished one per cent. Between those two years, the average full time weekly wages in New Hampshire diminished 2.7 per cent, in New York diminished 3.2 per cent, in Massachusetts diminished 4.5 per cent, in Maine diminished 11 per cent.

Now listen! Between those two years, the average full time weekly cotton mill wages in North Carolina INCREASED a little over 2 per cent—from \$16.13 in 1926 to \$16.46 in 1928.

That is what the United States department of labor officially hands out as the average full time weekly wage in North Carolina in 1928. These figures were derived from an analysis of the wages of nearly 20,000 employees.

Are they correct? Are they substantially correct? I don't know. But I can tell you what wages we are paying at one of our mills in Greensboro. I can tell you because I asked the paymaster to take a recent payroll count the actual employees who made full time that week and let me know the aggregate earnings, the number of workers, and the average. He took the payroll of January 15, 1930, counted 1,181 names of employees who had made full time and their aggregate pay was \$20,973.81, or an average of \$17.76 and this was only a 50-hour week. Had we been running on our regular 55-hour week, the figures ought to show 10 per cent more.

Now, gentlemen, don't get the idea that because we can do that, the entire industry can do so. It can't. We ourselves have other mills, working on other fabrics in other localities, where we fully realize it can't be

done. But I am only giving you our figures which I know to be accurate, to support the presumption that the figures of the federal bureau are true.

Now there's something else. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Southern mills provide their operatives with low rent houses. The customary rent throughout North Carolina is a dollar a room a month—four dollars for a four room house. Some of the mills allow free rent during periods of sharp curtailment. This four dollars, which includes water and light compares with a rental of \$20 to \$25 a month for similar houses rented from private landlords, in neighborhoods adjacent to the mill villages and with water and light charges extra.

I have figured that in our case, this item of cheap rent alone means an additional wage of about \$2.50 per week per employee. Through North Carolina as a whole, I should say it was safe to count this item as a \$1.50 to \$2.00 a week extra wages. Then, there are the cheap fuel, cheap groceries, cheap milk and ice, the Y. M. C. A. and welfare work, visiting nurses, subsidized schools, and numerous other items and activities, furnished by the mill owner of which the cotton mill worker gets the benefit.

And another thing: I have said that these wages are lower as you go farther South. We are much higher in North Carolina than South Carolina, Georgia or Alabama.

Let me give you the department's figures on that. As against North Carolina full time week of \$16.46. South Carolina full time wages are given for 1928 as \$14.30, Georgia's \$14.59, Alabama's \$13.42.

Don't forget, gentlemen, we North Carolina mills are competing against the mills of those States. A differential of two and a half to three dollars a week per employee is an awful handicap. It would mean more than a half million dollars a year to us up there in Greensboro.

And another thing not to forget and a very important one. Cast your eyes overseas and see what's happening on the other side. During the past week, I was talking to two different gentlemen affiliated with the textile industry, both of whom had been abroad last summer and had visited a number of cotton mills. One of these men was a textile machinery maker, the other a textile engineer, who had been employed by some mills in Czechoslovakia to help them introduce some of our American short-cuts and efficiency methods. Knowing I was coming down here, I inquired of these gentlemen about wages and living conditions. Their stories agreed, the workers in Czechoslovakia, in Austria, in France, in Germany, in Switzerland, earn the equivalent of from \$4.50 to \$7 in our money per week. A weaver in our Greensboro mills earns about \$25 a week. In Switzerland, they earn \$5.76 a week, in Germany, \$5.74, Austria, \$5.38, in Czechoslovakia, \$4.61.

Now, assuming these wages have twice the buying power in those countries that ours have here, we are still more than double what they are. And both of these gentlemen told me that these foreign laborers are not nearly as well off as our Southern cotton mill workers. They are not as well housed, not as well clothed, not as well fed.

What has all this got to do with it? Just this: The goods turned out by this cheap labor in France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia (I haven't touched upon China and Japan) are competing with us in what is left of our foreign markets. So far, our salvation has been the inefficiency of these foreigners, the small amount of work per man they turn out. Let

them once adopt our American ways, let them put in efficient machinery, and bring their unit production up to the same basis as ours, and our foreign markets are gone.

And as long as that cheap labor exists abroad and as long as it competes with us in foreign markets, it necessarily is a factor in the marketing of our goods and in determining the price we can pay our labor.

Working Hours

These seems to be a great to do about long hours in the textile industry.

I don't want to be guilty of undue levity, but really to me that sounds like a joke. The trouble with the textile industry in the South for the past two years has not been too long hours but too short hours. The workingman's plight is not that he has been over-worked but under-worked. The mills have all been more or less on a short time run for full two years. Our own record at Greensboro is as follows: In 1927, we ran 302 days. That was full time. In 1928, 243 days; in 1929, 266 days.

I have not figures for the whole industry, but feel sure that our record is above the average.

That employment in cotton mills was decidedly on the wane in 1928 and 1929, as compared with 1927, is indicated by another bulletin gotten out by the Federal Bureau of Labor, dated December, 1929. Taking the monthly average employment of 1926 as 100, the bureau finds the group index for employment in the cotton goods industry to have been as follows: 1926, 100; 1927, 105; 1928, 95.2; 1929, 95.5.

Now, while these figures refer to the decrease in number of employees rather than in hours worked, they do reflect a substantial curtailment in the cotton goods industry. So if we didn't know it as a fact, we could safely infer from these figures that there has also been curtailment in hours. For the manufacturer when forced to curtail will, as a rule, shorten his hours rather than reduce the number of his workers. He will try to keep his entire force together, so as to be ready to go ahead full speed the moment conditions improve.

The first bulletin I previously referred to (No. 492) does contain some weekly studies showing actual hours worked in 1928. According to this bulletin, in 52 North Carolina mills covered by the studies, the actual hours averaged by the workers in the various departments were as follows: Card tenders, 40.7; drawing frame tenders, 38.5; slubber tenders, 41.9; speed tenders, 42.2; spinners (male) 37; spinners (female) 38.5; doffers, 39.7 and so on.

Why, gentlemen; these folks don't need anybody to help them get shorter hours. What they need is longer hours, more work, somebody to lift the industry out o' the dumps and get them an opportunity to make a full time wage.

And there seems also to be some misunderstanding as to how many hours constitute full time in this State. You hear talk about sixty and sixty-six and even seventy-two hours a week. It is all rot, pure unadulterated rot. Most of the cotton mills in North Carolina, when they run on a full time schedule, run just 55 hours a week, ten hours on week days and five hours on Saturdays.

Once more, the Federal Labor Bulletin: In 1928, the figures of that bulletin show that the average full time schedule in North Carolina cotton mills was 55.8 hours. So if the average is less than fifty-six, there could not have been many of them running sixty or sixty-six or seventy-two.

It's all bunk, gentlemen, and I am going astfield and

hazard a guess where some of this bunk comes from.

It comes from the camp of those who are advocating forty, forty-eight or fifty hours working schedules.

If it doesn't come from New England, where they have their forty-eight hour paper schedules and their much less than forty-eight hours actual work, at least we can imagine that the Massachusetts manufacturer would not shed tears to see his North Carolina competitor forced by law or by Union down to a similar basis.

The Efficiency or Stretch-Out System

The new vogue introduced by industrial engineers of devising a program for securing greater production per machine unit or per labor unit is either efficiency or the stretch-out system, according to whether you are a cotton mill owner or a union organizer.

I speak of this stretch-out system because it was the starting point of one of the recent strikes and because the idea, the purpose and the working of this system has also been very much misunderstood.

So far, in cotton mills, it has generally been confined to the weave room, though it is gradually being extended to other departments.

The technique of the system is generally as follows:

First you replace inadequate, uneconomical machines with modern and usually automatic and faster running equipment.

Second, you arrange the employee's work so that the skilled laborer may occupy his time more largely with skilled work, and the ordinary functions which can be performed by ordinary or unskilled labor, are delegated to ordinary, unskilled labor.

As the new machinery is more automatic, easier to run and requires less attention, you give the operative more machines to run.

Last and not least, you increase his pay. Yes, I am telling you, his pay is increased. And when you consider the overhead and additional expense of the change, the laborer gets a bigger share of the saving than the owner.

I am not entirely guessing about this matter. Within the past few years in our denim mills at Greensboro, we tried this system ourselves. We completely replaced the major part of our loom equipment, junking some three thousand old looms and installing in their place three thousand new, up-to-date, automatic looms. We rearranged the work by giving each weaver an average of 18 looms instead of 14 as previously. We took the unskilled task of cleaning, oiling and sweeping around the looms from the weaver and furnished additional unskilled labor to do this work. By actual computation from our payroll, I find that this ignominious stretch-out system increased our full time weavers' earnings more than twenty per cent. Nobody is kicking, nobody has gone on strike.

Now, I would like to read you a statement issued by the Union Buffalo Mills, of Union, S. C., with reference to the efficiency or extended labor system which they put into effect in their mills. After giving figures showing a substantial increase, the statement proceeds:

"The management claims that one-half of the increased earnings yielded through the efficiency process has been given to the worker. The whole intent of the extended labor plan has been to pay more wages for more work, and thousands of dollars have been spent by the management in properly equipping the plant to enable the securing of increased production."

I know such a statement would be absolutely true in our own case, and I believe it to be absolutely true in

(Continued on Page 12)

**SAFE GUARD
this VITAL
POINT
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ERLASTIC

Some Present Day Problems of the Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 10)

the case of the Union Buffalo Mills. Of course, the wage adjustment in changing the working system will vary in different plants, depending on the class of work, the change in machinery and various other factors.

I have talked at great length with industrial engineers who have worked out these problems in many Southern mills, and based on what they tell me of the experience in these mills, I feel that I can safely assert that in the vast majority of cases where this system has been introduced, increased work has been accompanied by an adequate increase in pay. By coincidence, on Saturday morning, after I had prepared the above remarks, the president of the industrial engineers who had put in our efficiency system, paid us a visit. I asked him about this matter of increased wages, and he told me that his firm had put in efficiency systems for at least forty Southern cotton mills, and that without exception in every one of these mills where work was increased, wages were increased.

As to a Survey

There has been much talk of a survey, as though there were some magic in that word with power to help the situation. While personally I am not opposed to a survey if it will relieve anybody's feelings, frankly, I do not see what earthly good a survey could do. If it was a fair and honest survey, made by people competent to make it, it would not disclose anything that is not already known. The Bureau of Labor already gathers and publishes statistics of wages and hours, which after all is the meat of the cocoanut.

And after the survey is made, what's going to be done with it? Use it as a basis for legislation! Carry it down to Raleigh and get them to pass this law and that law and every other law that well-intentioned, but really impractical, folks can devise to meet the situation, but which will have no effect except to hamper business, reduce the number of jobs, throw more people out of employment and react disastrously not only on the prosperity of our State but on the welfare of the very people it is intended to benefit.

Gentlemen, legislation will not help. If there were anything that could be done to help the situation, we manufacturers would do it without legislation.

You can't legislate more money for our goods; you can't fix the price of our fabrics. You can't compel anybody to buy them. You can't tell him how many bales he's got to take and when and on what terms, and until you can do some of these things, you can accomplish nothing by a survey or by any legislation based upon it.

I will admit that the average cotton manufacturer looks askance at the idea of a survey. It is not because he fears the facts. It is because he fears misrepresentation of the facts. Because he knows that the facts will be twisted and distorted and used for propaganda purposes and do vastly more harm than good. He has had some experience along these lines. The average investigator comes to a mill with a preconceived bias; he is not looking for the truth. He is looking for material to write and publish a book or a thesis or an article in substantiation of his preconceived bias. If he finds conditions 95 per cent good and five per cent bad, he will so emphasize and enlarge upon the five per cent bad as to give his readers the impression that this is all there is to it. He soft-pedals or belittles the good

that he finds. If he cannot say anything worse, he sneers at it as "paternalism."

I do not claim that conditions in all the mills in North Carolina are ideal. Many of them cannot afford to spend the money that it takes to bring or keep them up to par. But I do maintain that all things considered, conditions in the average Carolina mill village are good, and the average living conditions are fully up to and above what the economic situation justifies.

And another thing. Don't forget this: If there is to be a survey, in all fairness, it should not be confined to the textile industry. If you think cotton spinners and weavers are underpaid, find out what the telephone girls in the adjacent cities are getting, inquire what the five and ten cent stores, the chain stores, the department stores are paying their clerks. Find out what unskilled labor is getting in other local industries; when you get your figures and make your comparisons, a big surprise is waiting for you.

Mergers of Doubtful Help to the Situation

Among the remedies that have been suggested for the present depression has been the merger idea.

The historic mergers with which we are familiar are mergers brought about by the bankers, and in most of them, the basic idea has been to secure capital and provide a market for securities.

The usual method has been to capitalize what you might call excess earnings. For instance, if a corporation with a million capital has been making 20 per cent earnings, bankers might float, say a million 7 per cent preferred stock and two million common which would participate in the remaining thirteen, so that the new company could pay over 6 per cent on its increased common stock. To be of interest to the bankers, a proposition must show not only a history of past earnings, but a prospect of continued healthy profits. This the textile industry cannot do at the present time. Even the biggest units and the best managed plants have been plodding along on a narrow margin. Take an industry to a banker with a 3 per cent record and he may offer to merge you on the basis of half or less of your invested capital. That of course you politely decline.

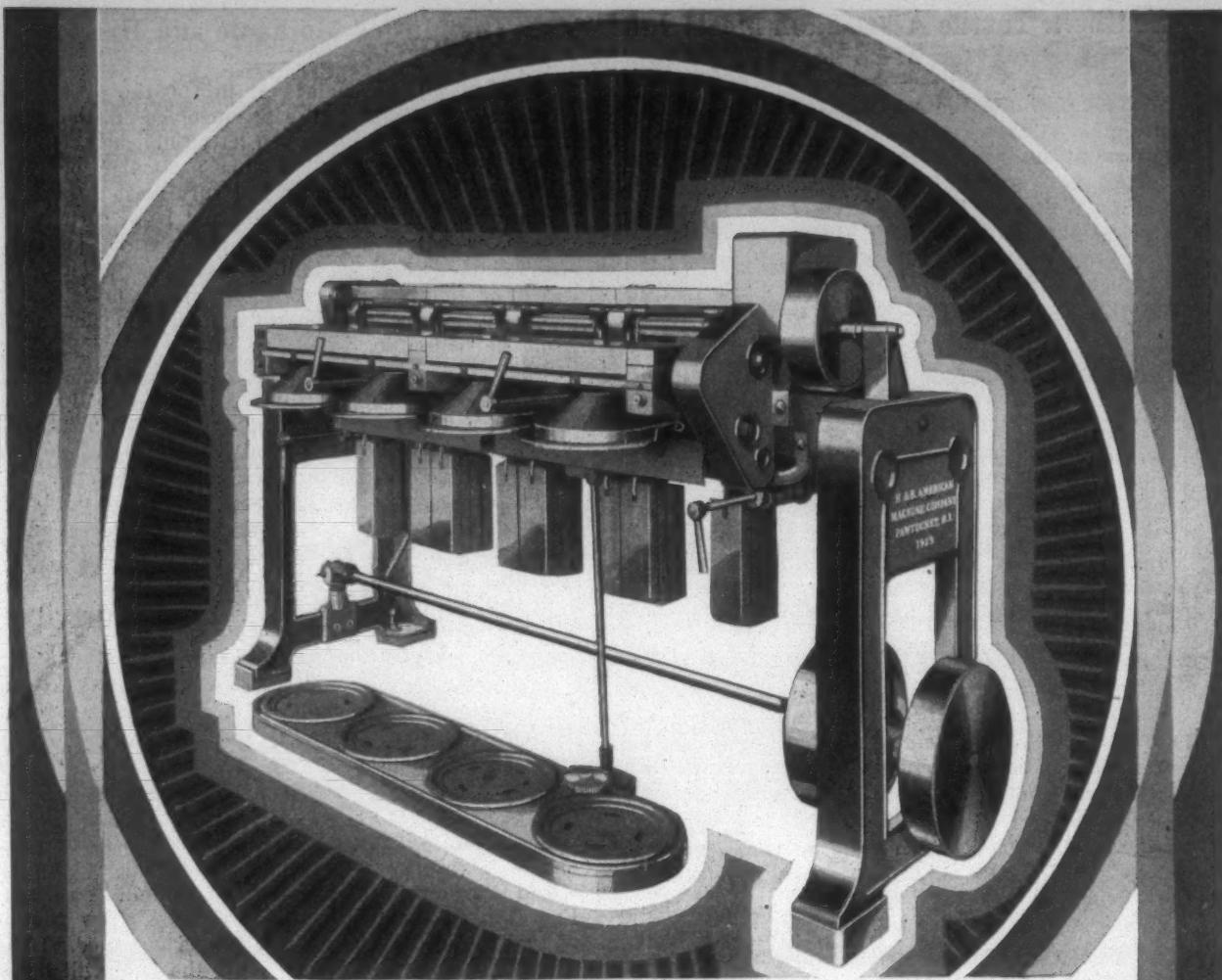
As to voluntary merger by the mills themselves, there are many difficulties in the way, not the least of which is to arrive at a mutually satisfactory basis. Shall the individual units be put in on the basis of capital values, past earnings, current earnings or future (estimated) prospects. The owner of a mill with recent poor showings will argue upon his former record of high earnings. A manufacturer with a well managed, up-to-date, plant with new and modern machinery, may not care to take into partnership a fellow manufacturer with an ancient plant ready for the junk heap, inefficiently manned and on its last legs as an earning prospect.

But assume all these difficulties to have been overcome and a merger effected. There are, of course, a number of advantages gained in the way of administrative economies, joint buying, joint marketing and so forth.

But the one advantage of major importance is the ability to control the market, regulate production and through this means to secure an advance in price.

Of course, there are only two ways to advance price; one is to increase sales by advertising campaigns, by making the merchandise more attractive to the consuming public, or by making it known to and desired by a wider circle of consumers. The other and easier way is to limit the supply by reducing production. (Note

(Continued on Page 29)



H & B DRAWING FRAMES WITH ELECTRIC STOP MOTION

The Drawing Frame is the most important machine employed in the cotton spinning trade for parallelizing the fibres and regularizing the slivers. To prevent the formation of irregularities in the sliver during the drawing process, it is most essential to use a positive, Quick-Acting Stop Motion.

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BUILDERS OF COTTON PREPARATORY AND SPINNING MACHINERY

Southern Textile Association Meets June 27-28

The Southern Textile Association will hold its annual convention at Myrtle Beach, S. C., June 27-28, with headquarters at the Ocean Forest Hotel, the tourist hostelry built by the Woodside interests, according to announcement of Walter G. Taylor, secretary. L. L. Brown of Malvern, Ark., is president; J. O. Corn of Columbia, S. C., vice-president, and T. W. Mulien of Rosemary, N. C., chairman of the board of governors of the organization.

Tucapau and Pelzer Companies File Papers in New York

Tucapau Mills, a South Carolina corporation, has filed papers of designation at Albany, N. Y., indicating capital of \$100,000.

Pelzer Manufacturing Company, a Massachusetts corporation, has filed papers of designation at Albany, N. Y., indicating capital of \$7,500,000.

Mercerizers Form Export Co.

Washington, D. C.—American Textile Trading Company has filed papers under the export trade act with the Federal Trade Commission, for exporting cotton yarns and cotton goods, it was announced here. The association will maintain offices in Philadelphia.

Officers of the association are J. S. Verlenden, president; J. P. Holt and R. B. King, vice-presidents; and John Hood, Jr., secretary-treasurer.

Members are: Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia; Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; the Hampton Co., East Hampton, Mass.; Spinners Processing Co., Charlotte, N. C., and American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.

The export trade act grants exemption from the anti-trust laws to an association entered into and solely engaged in export trade, with the provision that there be no restraint of trade within the United States, or restraint of the export trade of any domestic competitor, and with the further prohibition of any agreement, understanding, conspiracy or act which shall enhance or depress prices or substantially lessen competition within the United States or otherwise restrain trade therein.

Alabama-Mississippi-Louisiana Meeting

The meeting of the Alabama-Mississippi-Louisiana Division of the Southern Textile Association will be held at Montgomery, Ala., on February 28th. Further details will be announced next week.

Much New Machinery for Pepperell

It is reported from Biddeford, Me., that Pepperell Manufacturing Company has placed a large order for spinning frames with the Saco-Lowell Shops, the work to be done at the plants of the latter company in that city. The new machinery is to be of the latest type, which is required to maintain the quality standards of Pepperell. The equipment will be placed in the Pepperell and Laconia plants. It is said to be one of the largest orders ever received at the local Saco-Lowell Shops.

The Master Mechanic and His Job

Because, on the surface of things, the master mechanic's work is not directly involved in the actual manufacturing processes, you have published comparatively little discussion on this particular operating executive and his duty. I feel sure most master mechanics read the textile papers and I am certain that his job is just as important as the jobs of the rest of the fellows around the mill. I therefore submit in this letter of mine, being a master mechanic myself, as to some of the qualifications of a master mechanic and what he should do.

First of all, in my opinion, a master mechanic should be a Christian gentleman. He is, after all, responsible for almost everything around the mill, from the ash pit to the last machine in the plant. He has to be a combination of a fireman, brick mason, carpenter, boiler maker, pipe fitter, a plumber, a tinner, a deep well man, an electrician, a lineman, and goodness knows what else. In fact, he has to know a little bit about anything that might turn up around the plant. And if a shutdown is caused from anything falling in any of the classifications listed, not a wheel can move until he comes down off the ladder and says, "Let her go."

A good master mechanic can save his salary in coal by watching the fireman closely, as one grade of coal. He might fire one way and on the next car of coal that comes in he might experiment with it. He can save much coal, in all probability, by firing altogether different with the next car of coal.

Now, there are other ways in which the master mechanic might save a few pounds of coal, but which would work out to the detriment of the mill as a whole. For example, he might be able to save a few pounds of coal by not having the mill properly heated. If he does, the work will not run good, the help will be so cold they can't work, and much bad work and waste will be the result.

Or, on Sundays, he might save a few pounds of coal by not warming the mill properly, especially if it is raining. What is the result? On Monday, there will be, in the spinning, one or two thousand bands to come off, and nearly that many rollers will lap up and ruin. Besides the cost of the bands and rollers, there will be much bad work caused which will show up in the work all the way through the mill until it gets to the cloth room. Then it will be seconds and waste. I wonder if there are many men who are fooling themselves by thinking they are making a saving, when by cutting down on the coal in cases of this kind they are really causing trouble in other directions. I think the master mechanic should look at any proposition from the viewpoint of the mill as a whole, and I believe if he does this he will be performing his job properly.

On the other hand, a lot of coal can be saved by cutting off the steam at the proper time. Windows and doors opened unnecessarily will waste a lot of heat. The correct idea is to have the mill properly heated at the right time, and to have the steam cut off at the right time. Much money can also be saved by cutting out the lights as soon as they can be gotten along without.

Isn't it true that the master mechanic is responsible for everything all of the time, while the overseer is responsible for one department in the mill while the mill is running? If this is the case, isn't it only fair that the compensation of the master mechanic should be somewhat higher than that of the overseer?

C. G. (Ga.)

America's Amazing Wealth

Figures just given out by the Bureau of Internal Revenue reveal that the net income of individual and corporate taxpayers in the United States for the calendar year 1928 increased to a total of \$34,163,021,218. This was a gain of more than three and a half billion dollars over the calendar year of 1927.

Net private incomes in 1928 amounted to nearly \$25,000,000,000. It is estimated that there were approximately 43,000 persons in the United States in 1928 with the income of millionaires. Nearly 500—to be exact, 496—reported incomes of more than a million dollars.

This vast wealth has not vanished. Many incomes may have been slashed in 1929 as a result of the Wall Street panic but the wealth of the country still continues to pile up and still needs to seek investment. The prosperous communities over the period that lies ahead will be those in which the opportunities for investment are shown to be most attractive.

America's wealth is literally astounding. The net income of the taxpayers of the United States in 1928, individual and corporate, was more than twice as great as the total estimated wealth of Argentina or Brazil, three times the national wealth of Belgium, seven billion dollars greater than the national wealth of Canada, seven times that of Denmark, four times that of Holland, ten billion dollars greater than that of Italy.

The net income of individual and corporate taxpayers of the United States in 1928 was greater by five billion dollars than the total wealth of the South Atlantic States in 1922 as estimated by the Bureau of the Census.

The officially estimated gross income in 1928 of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom was \$14,520,000,000, or less than half the net income of the people of the United States who paid taxes. The national wealth of the United Kingdom is at least one hundred billion dollars below that of the United States.

We are passing through a depression in this country at the present time on the heels of an orgy of speculation and over-production. But there is no question whatever that ours is the richest country in the world, nor is there any question that wealth is piling up in the United States faster than it ever accumulated in any other land.

Anybody who will simply study the figures will see that it is impossible to have a prolonged depression in a country whose facilities for creating new wealth are as vast as they are in the United States. Thirty years ago the Bureau of the Census put the total national wealth of this country at \$88,517,307,000. Today the wealth of the United States is approximately four times as great as it was in 1900. It probably equals that of the whole British Empire with France thrown in for good measure.

Economically, the United States has come to enjoy the most favored position of any nation. Vexing as some of our problems are, especially some of our social problems, there is absolutely nothing that can stop this country from going on for years to come making money and still more money. This does not mean that there are not bad spots. It does not mean that we do not need to be on guard against mistakes. It means that we have resources which are beyond those of any other people and that our immediately available wealth is accumulating faster than is the case anywhere else on the globe. No speculative crash can long obscure these fundamental truths.—Asheville Citizen.

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PERSONAL NEWS

J. E. Shaw, from Cowpens, S. C., has become overseer of carding at the Aiken Mills, Bath, S. C.

R. H. Layton has resigned as overseer carding at the Anderson Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.

G. G. Simmons, of Greenville, S. C., has been appointed cost accountant at the Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.

John McCraney, from Monroe, N. C., has become night second hand at the Langley Mills, Langley, S. C.

A. H. Goodman has resigned as overseer carding No. 1, at Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

A. B. Cothran, formerly of Lowell, N. C., has become overseer of weaving at the Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C.

Joe Kirby, formerly of Lowell, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer weaving at the Langley Mills, Langley, S. C.

Rufus Mounford has been promoted to second hand in the finishing department at the Rosemary Mills, Rosemary, N. C.

Harvey W. Moore, treasurer of the Brown Manufacturing Company, has been elected vice-president of the Southern Manufacturers Club, Charlotte.

Joseph Roberts has been appointed superintendent of the finishing department of the Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Company, Rock Hill, S. C.

J. L. Williams has been promoted from night to day overseer of carding at the Anderson Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.

J. Norman Pease, manager of the Charlotte offices of Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., has been elected president of the Southern Manufacturers Club, Charlotte.

A. B. Cross has been promoted from superintendent of the printing department to general superintendent of the Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Company, Rock Hill, S. C.

C. P. Roberts has resigned as overseer carding at the Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C. At last reports, his successor had not been named.

H. J. Waldron, distributor for E. F. Houghton & Co., underwent a surgical operation on Friday at the Wesley Long Hospital in Greensboro, N. C. Improvement in his condition was reported Sunday night.

J. A. McFalls, superintendent of the Ranlo Manufacturing Company, Ranlo, N. C., and who has been teacher of the Men's Bible class of the Methodist church at Ranlo for the past nine years, has been elected superintendent of the Sunday school.

Thurmond Chatham has been elected president and treasurer of the Chatham Manufacturing Company, Winston-Salem, N. C. He will fill the position which has been vacant since the death of his father some months ago.

Charles G. Voss, Jr., has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Dixie Mercerizing Co., Lupton City, Tenn., to accept a position in the carding department at the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

W. J. Bennefeld, of Winnsboro, S. C., is now overhauling in the card room at Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.

Mack Hayes has been transferred from superintendent of the Cherryville Manufacturing Company, Cherryville, N. C., to a similar position at the Howell Manufacturing Company, of the same place.

Clayton Carpenter has been transferred from the Gaston Manufacturing Company, Cherryville, N. C., to superintendent of the Cherryville Manufacturing Company, of the same place.

Frank W. Gurry of Red River and Clinton, S. C., who is prominently connected with the Clinton Cotton Mills, and Miss Marie French of Charlotte, N. C., were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. York Wilson in Rock Hill February 1. Mr. Gurry is vice-president of the Red River Cotton Mills at Red Bank, in addition to holding a position with the Clinton Mills.

Nelson B. Acree, who for some time has been connected with the J. B. Ford Sales Company, traveling the Georgia territory from the Atlanta office, has been made general representative of the company in South Carolina.

He will make headquarters at Greenville and handle all of the products of the J. B. Ford Company in South Carolina. Mr. Acree has already moved to Greenville to take up his new duties. He is widely known among Southern mill men and his new position is a promotion for him in recognition of his services in Georgia.

Changes in Butterworth Organization

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Company, manufacturers of textile finishing machinery, have just announced several important changes which they have made in the operation of their organization.

One is the placing of all sales activities under the direction of J. Ebert Butterworth, vice-president of this company, who, for the past several years, has been in charge of the firm's Southern office. Mr. Butterworth will be located permanently in Philadelphia.

J. Hill Zahn, who, with J. Ebert Butterworth, has been responsible for the Butterworth representation in the South, has been made manager of the Southern office, which is located at Charlotte.

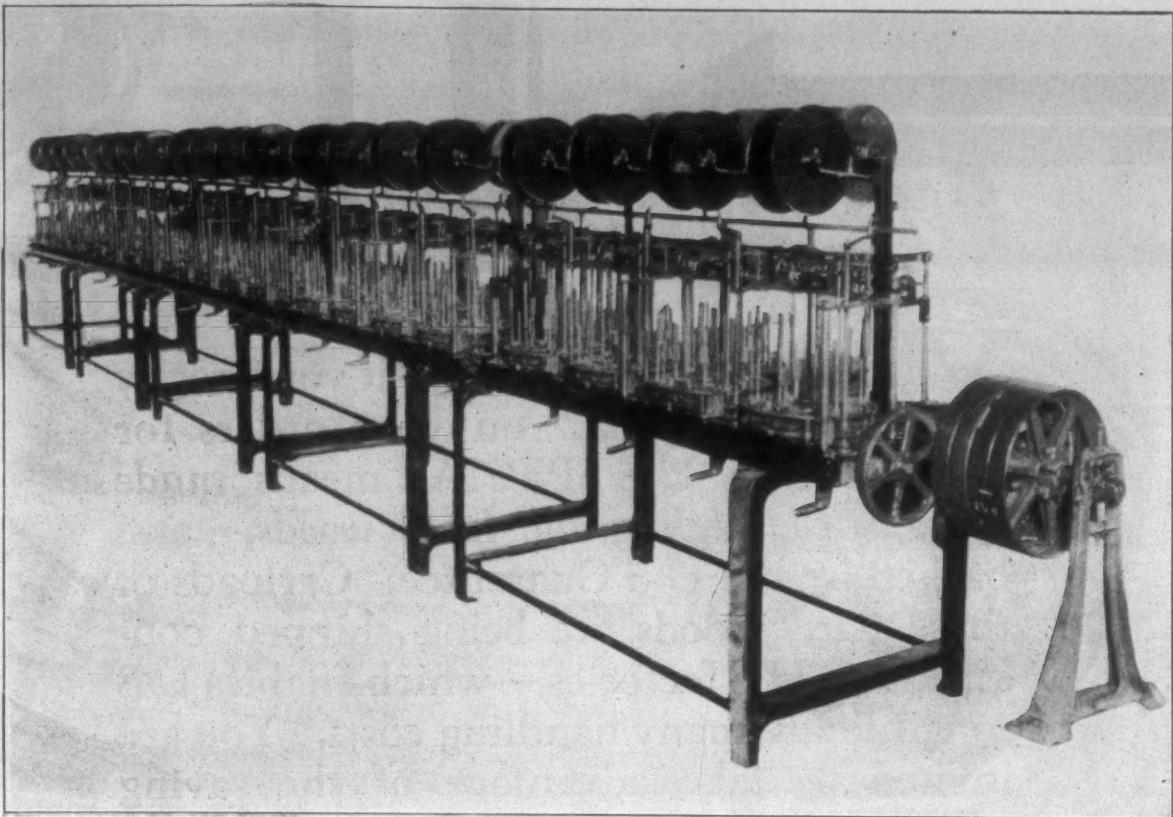
Another change announced as effective February 1st is the executive and sales offices of the Klauder Weldon Division of the Butterworth organization, formerly located at Bethayres, Pa., is consolidated with the Philadelphia sales department.

The Bethayres plant is now known as plant No. 2—H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., instead of the Klauder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division.

Obituary

J. B. Morris

West Point, N. C.—J. B. Morris, for twenty-three years superintendent of the Langdale Mills, one of the large textile manufacturing plants of the West Point Manufacturing Company, near here, was found dead in bed when a member of his family called him to breakfast. He was 75 years of age, but was at his office as usual the day before he died. His death was attributed to an apoplectic stroke.



An Installation of Rhode Island Multiple Head Group Drive Braiders

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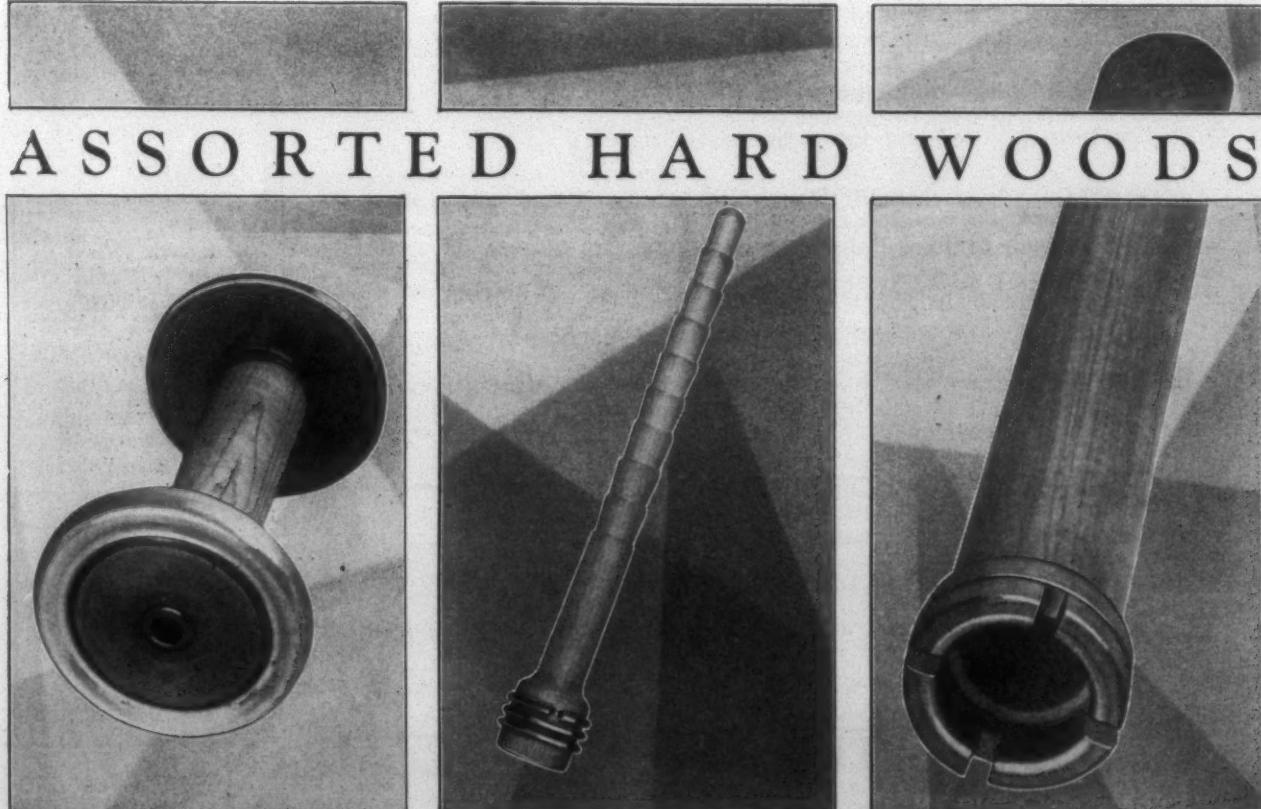
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The North Carolina Workingmen's Compensation Law

C. C. Cranford, Asheboro, N. C., manufacturer and member of the 1929 North Carolina General Assembly, is not pleased with some phases of the Workmen's Compensation act, enacted by the body of which he was a member. He has written a letter to Governor Richards and the General Assembly of South Carolina, as follows:

I note that you are now in session and one of the major bills to be considered is the Workmen's Compensation Act.

I was a member of the North Carolina General Assembly in 1929, and we passed an act which has proved good in some instances and bad in others.

I am going to try and point out some of the bad features. Take first the veneer mills of the State, the rate was raised from \$1.75 on the \$100 pay roll to \$5.91.

The Maryland Casualty Company insisted that they use the old rate, and said they were satisfied to use this rate. The department would not let them write the insurance at the cheap rate. I am sending to your Governor a policy under the old rate, also one under the new rate, so you can see that I am correct.

Another bad feature is that every small saw mill man has practically been put out of business, as the minimum rate is \$150, run one day or a year.

On every policy that does not carry a premium of \$300 there is a bonus paid to the insurance company of \$10.

Every church that has a paid choir of five people or more, has to carry insurance.

Every manufacturer has to carry insurance for his office help.

Every school teacher has to be insured.

All employees of city and county government have to be insured.

In fact, the insurance companies will get a commission out of practically every payroll in the State.

Under the compensation act we have no competition, and I am of the opinion that 90 per cent of the rates have been raised.

Every insurance man that talk to me before the act was passed said that the rate would be reduced. Therefore, I worked for the law and voted for it. If you pass the law, I suggest that you write two clauses in it:

First: That in no case shall the rate be increased.

Second: That every individual, firm, corporation,

association or division of State shall have the right to reject the act and may operate under the common law.

You will pardon me for this letter, but I do want to see our good sister State get the best compensation bill possible.

Statements of union labor leaders are usually so inaccurate that we hesitate to quote one of them, but writing in the Union Herald, Edgar J. Wicker, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, says relative to the North Carolina Industrial Commission:

Receipts for the first six months were approximately six million dollars, while the expenditures were something less than one million, leaving for the insurance companies a clear five million dollars, or ten million dollars for the year. The Industrial Commission of West Virginia, after being in operation for three years, reports a surplus of fifteen million dollars. In West Virginia it is financed by the State, which is much smaller than North Carolina—industrially and otherwise. Not being a wise man, we would say offhand that if the State of North Carolina bears all the running expenses of the commission and the insurance companies carry off this much bacon each year somebody has pulled a boner.

One of these statements is from a manufacturer and the other from a union leader. Both criticize the North Carolina Workingmen's Compensation Law and this indicates that all is not well.

Of course, the professors are trying to tell the South Carolina Legislature what it should do just as they did in North Carolina and we note the following in a newspaper dispatch:

Prof. W. H. Wicker, of the law school of the University of South Carolina, made a plea for the passage of the law. Professor Wicker pointed out that such laws had been enacted in 44 of the States and that it "proved economically sound."

Professor Wicker, who is not personally concerned with Workingmen's Compensation, voluntarily, gave the South Carolina Legislature the benefit of his theoretical knowledge against which must be placed the experience of those who have a financial interest in the subject.

A Paladin of the Status Quo

W. J. Cash, formerly reporter for the Charlotte News, recently discovered that he had a "Mencken" mind, which means that he could write muck raking stuff and has become a regular contributor to Mencken's magazine, the American Mercury.

In their February issue he prates at length about "Cotton Mill Barons." According to the dictionary a baron is a "nobleman of the lowest rank."

Most of the cotton mill managers are feeling rather low at the present time, but we never saw one who had the idea that he was a nobleman.

In his article, in the American Mercury, Mr. Cash says:

There arose in the South a group of people who began to see the baron realistically and to exhibit impatience with his outworn system and standards. They find voice today in such excellent newspapers as the Greensboro Daily News and the Raleigh News and Observer, and flourish in such institutions as the University of North Carolina, despite the yelping of such paladins of the status quo as David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin. They constitute a formidable foe to the baron and his reactionary viewpoint.

The Greensboro Daily News, the Raleigh News & Observer and the radical group of professors at the University of North Carolina are placed on one side and the Southern Textile Bulletin upon the other and we appreciate the division and consider it an honor to be named as opposed to those who have, for many years, attacked the textile industry upon every pretext or opportunity and even aided the Communists in their recent attacks.

A "paladin," according to the dictionary, is a knight-errant or distinguished champion, whereas we look upon ourselves as endeavoring to humbly render service, both to the mills and the mill employees.

Low Stocks of Cotton Goods

Commenting upon the small stock of cotton goods in consumers hands, a financial writer says:

The supply of cotton goods in the hands of distributors is unusually small. Sales of cotton goods for the three months' period of September, October, and November have been only about 816,000,000 yards compared with 1,164,000,000 yards in the corresponding period last year. Even conceding a demand far below normal, it is clearly apparent that merchant stocks of goods are down to an almost unprecedentedly low level, and that constant buying will be imperative for replacement, to say nothing of providing for requirements in the event of trade improvement.

The tightness of money during the Fall months, and the insistent demand of bankers for borrowings to be kept at the lowest possible point caused merchants to reduce their purchases and to allow the stock of goods on their shelves to be reduced as much as possible.

A very cold winter, with repeated spells of cold weather caused consumers to buy more than the usual amount of clothing, although the purchases of ladies' dresses and fancy articles was probably below normal.

While hesitation still exists and money is still comparatively tight, the steel industry and others are showing steady improvement and when the construction program which now seems assured gets under way there should be a greater demand from merchants.

Sinister Shadows

We recently urged the reading of "Sinister Shadows," published by the Tower Press Company, 180 N. Michigan Avenue, Ill., and we have since learned that the book has the backing of the American Legion and that the entire royalties go to the incapacitated veterans of the American Legion.

The story told in "Sinister Shadows" is applicable to the University of North Carolina, N. C. State College, N. C. College for Women and to many colleges in other Southern States, for in all of these institutions are small groups of professors who seek to tear down our ideals and to spread communistic and socialistic doctrines.

The following are statements of others relative to "Sinister Shadows":

Baltimore, Manufacturers Record:

"We now urge with all the emphasis that we can command that every one having the interest of home and State at heart should read 'Sinister Shadows' . . . It shows that our own children are being insidiously drawn into the radical clutches."

Fred E. Busbey, Americanism Commission, Department Legion. (Department of Illinois):

"What is wrong with our colleges and universities? I wonder where my son and daughter obtained such queer ideas? These questions are weighing heavily on the minds of thousands of parents after talking to their sons and daughters home from a school on their vacation. 'Sinister Shadows,' by Edwin Marshall Hadley, a Legionnaire, gives the answer. This powerful book should be read by everyone who is interested in the future of America."

Fort Wayne (Ind.) News Sentinel:

"'Sinister Shadows' exposes the gigantic plot of the forces at work in the educational institutions of America to steal our children, to turn them against the land of their birth by poisoning their minds against God, home and country."

The Bernard Cone Address

A considerable portion of this issue is devoted to the address of Bernard Cone of Greensboro, N. C., before the students at the University of North Carolina.

It is an unusually able and frank statement of the situation and we hope and believe that it will do much to counteract the unfortunate and untrue statements which have recently been directed against the textile industry of the South.

We have 500 copies of this address in pamphlet form and will be pleased to send copies, without charge, to names which are furnished us.

If any of our readers know people, either North or South, who have a wrong impression of our industry they should send us their names and address so that we can mail to them, copies of Bernard Cone's address.

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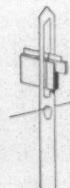
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The Cutter Manufacturing Company
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Symbol of WARP STOP EFFICIENCY

Many mill men have long accepted the K-A Electrical Warp Stop Motion as the Symbol of warp stop efficiency.



Its electrical features make it super-sensitive—accurate—speedy and positive.

The absence of continuously moving parts raises its efficiency—eliminates “loom fixing troubles” and reduces cost of repairs to a minimum.

Write for our booklet Better Cloth at Less Cost. It will interest you.

RHODE ISLAND WARP STOP EQUIPMENT CO.

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Parks and Civic Centers
Cemeteries
Recreational Areas
Institutional Developments
Country Estates
Town Properties

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Brewton, Ala.—The Brewton Silk Mills, operated here by Birbach and Mandell, Inc., New York, will probably be enlarged and additional machinery installed.

Hickory, N. C.—Lyerly Full Fashioned Mill has been incorporated by G. L. and B. Lyerly, and R. L. Bothwell. It is understood that the company will build a full fashioned hosiery mill.

Taylorsville, N. C.—Three yarn mills were sold at auction at Taylorsville Monday to W. L. Nicholson of Charlotte. The Liledoun Manufacturing Company situated three miles south of Taylorsville, was sold for \$24,500. The Miller Manufacturing Company situated five miles from Taylorsville, on lower Little river, brought \$55,000. The Taylorsville Manufacturing Company brought \$36,000. The sale of the three plants was subject to liens aggregating \$41,000.

The mills have been closed down for several months and were adjudged bankrupt. H. T. Kelly of Taylorsville was made trustee for the Liledoun Mills and R. A. Adams of Taylorsville, trustee for the other two mills.

Statesville, N. C.—Fire of undetermined origin in the plant of the Rita Hosiery Mills, Inc., resulted in extensive damage to the equipment from water, but only slight damage from the fire. The sprinkler system in the plant handled the situation so that the local fire department had nothing to do when called out.

The fire was confined exclusively to the knitting mill on the second floor of the two-story building, the 154 machines in the factory being put out of commission. The damage to machinery, yarns and finished goods could not be estimated. Every machine in the plant will have to be reconditioned, and it was impossible to determine how much it would cost, said D. C. Richie, president of the company.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—A new plant for the manufacture of men's hose has begun operation at 315½ South Liberty street, by Guy R. Fulp, D. Coy Joyce and J. C. Cornelius.

The company is incorporated under the name of Joyce Hosiery Mills Co., Inc., with Mr. Fulp holding 10 shares, Mr. Joyce 85 and Mr. Cornelius 5. The name of the company has been changed from Stonewall Manufacturing Company to the new firm name.

The original Stonewall company manufactured overalls and has a plant at Lexington, which it is understood is not affected by the new incorporation, which will manufacture men's hose.

Elkin, N. C.—New equipment, which cost about \$200,000, is being installed in the local and the Winston-Salem plant of the Chatham Manufacturing Company. Production will be increased 20 per cent, officials of the company said.

Machinery contracts have been awarded to the following firms: Rudolph Jahrs, Inc., North Andover, Mass.; John J. McCloskey, Enterprise Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.; Woonsocket Napping Machinery, Woonsocket, R. I.; Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.; Rodney Hunt Machine Co., Orange, Mass.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Oxford, N. C.—The capacity of C. & M. Hosiery Mills here has been increased to 50 finishing machines. This plant formerly operated 30 of these machines. Approximately 85 per cent of the output of this plant is shipped abroad. Dyed and finished goods of the plant are sold to jobbers and exporters. The plant makes contracts for hosiery in gray.

Valdese, N. C.—The addition of the Waldensian Weavers, Inc., manufacturers of fancy draperies here, is completed.

It has 7,800 square feet of floor space, and is a two story building, one floor of which will be used for the offices, and the other for the finishing department, it was said.

Johnson City, Tenn. — Removal of the plant of the Manny Reilly Company from Valatie, N. Y., to Bristol, Tenn., was announced by the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, whose secretary, P. A. Goodwin, says the new firm will occupy the building formerly used by the Bristol Hosiery Mills.

The Manny Reilly Company, whose offices are at 230 Fifth avenue, New York, is a maker of rayon underwear for women and expects to use nearly 300 employees when removal of equipment is completed. It is understood that the lease takes effect February 15.

Burlington, N. C.—The Novelty Manufacturing Company, of New York, manufacturers of bedspreads, draperies and similar kindred items, is moving its plant to Burlington.

Cutting equipment which arrived here by motor transport from New York, is now being installed. This will be placed in operation immediately, with other equipment, with the idea of possible gradual increase in manufacturing activities.

This company has leased space at the Mayfair Mills, the former Elmira plant, and it is probable that, for the Burlington plant the name Mayfair Manufacturing Company may be used. The plant will employ from 50 to 100 people, depending on the season and should bring in from the start a payroll of from \$50,000 to \$75,000 annually.

Rockingham, N. C.—Excavation has been completed, and active work will now start, on a 50x150 foot addition to the Hannah Pickett Mill No. 2, formerly the Leak Mill.

In May, 1929, the Leak Mill was sold to Hannah Pickett Mill. Since the acquisition by the Cole interests, the mill has been running full time, and is even now making full six days per week. The mill had 14,600 spindles and 400 looms, and to balance the operations an additional 100 looms were installed last fall.

And now with the building of an addition of one story and a basement, there will be afforded more room for still further expansion. The basement of the new addition will be storage, and the main floor will contain the finishing machinery. In the space heretofore used in the main building for the finishing machines, will be installed another set of 100 looms, and 3,400 additional spindles. This will bring the mill to 600 looms and 18,000 spindles, and balance the various branches of operation, which added to the 600 looms and 18,000 spin-

A GOOD STEER

!

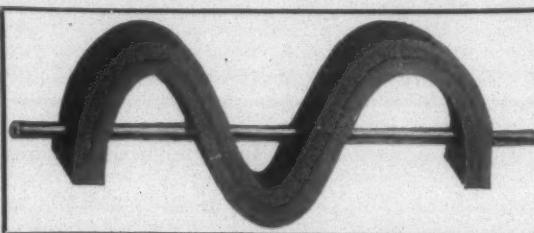


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SOLUBLE OILS
DYBOL**

RAYON SIZE

MILL NEWS ITEMS

dles of Mill No. 2, brings the company's total to 101,643 spindles and 2,672 looms.

Price-Smith, contractors, are in charge of the building operations, under supervision of J. W. Jenkins, purchasing agent for the Hannah Pickett Mill organization, with office in the Manufacturers' building in Rockingham.

Asheville, N. C.—Purchase of the Asheville Hosiery Mills on Deaver View road, West Asheville, from Robert F. Schultz and Julius R. Rauch was announced by officers of the company. The consideration involved in the sale was not divulged.

The plant was erected during the latter part of 1928 and early in 1929 at a cost of approximately \$250,000, not including equipment, and is one of the largest industries of its kind in this section of the state. Regular operation was begun early last summer and the plant now has a capacity of 4,000 pairs of ladies' full-fashioned silk hosiery each week.

Present officers of the company are B. R. Baer, treasurer, and Theodore Y. Rodgers, president, of Philadelphia. Mr. Rodgers has been associated with Mr. Baer for a long period, and is a well known manufacturer of Pennsylvania. Mr. Baer came to Asheville over a year ago and has been connected with the construction of the plant. He and Mr. Baer were named purchasers of the plant in the announcement. Mr. Rodgers succeeding Mr. Schultz, former part owner, as president. Mr. Rauch, associate of Mr. Schultz, is a former vice-president. According to the announcement of sale, Mr. Baer will have active charge of the plant and its operations here.

Springfield, Tenn.—George J. Swift was elected president of the Springfield Woolen Mills, Inc., at the annual election and meeting of the company held here. Mr. Swift has been first vice-president of the blanket firm and succeeds H. L. Dulin as its head.

The new first vice-president is Herbert E. Pritchard and John F. Jervis continues as second vice-president. Arch Cash was also re-elected treasurer and E. B. Boyd, who has been secretary, will take on the additional duties of superintendent, succeeding the late Harry Tatham. A. W. Blandin was made assistant treasurer to succeed Neel Glenh, and John L. Morehead was selected a director of the firm.

Cloth Statistics for January

Statistical reports of production, sales and shipments of standard cotton cloths during the month of January, 1930, were made public by The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The figures cover a period of five weeks.

Production during the five weeks of January amounted to 323,287,000 yards, or at the rate of 64,657,000 yards per week.

Shipments during the month of January were 331,481,000 yards, equivalent to 102.5 per cent of production. Sales during the month were 292,034,000, or 90.3 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 452,819,000 yards, representing a decrease of 1.8 per cent during the month.

Unfilled orders on January 31st were 391,571,000 yards, representing a decrease of 9.2 per cent during the month.

These statistics on the manufacture and sale of standard cotton cloths are compiled from data supplied by twenty-three groups of manufacturers and selling agents reporting through The Association of Cotton

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BRUSHING
SHEARING
SINGEING
PACKAGING
FOLDING**

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**DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
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WE HAVE BEEN
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HIGH GRADE
PRODUCTS
FOR 45 YEARS

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"HIGH GRADE"

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CHARLOTTE, N. C. CHATTANOOGA, TENN. DALLAS, TEX. GASTONIA, N. C. GREENVILLE, S. C. GRIFFIN, GA.

IF YOU HAVE NOT
USED OUR
AUTOMATIC LOOM
SHUTTLES
YOU SHOULD DO SO
THERE ARE NONE
BETTER ON THE
MARKET

Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. The groups cover upwards of 300 classifications or constructions of standard cotton cloths and represent a large part of the production of these fabrics in the United States.

Herman A. Metz Textile Prizes Awarded

The future of the textile industry is in the hands of the generation now coming on. Progress in textiles in future years will depend upon the knowledge and skill of the present recruits to this vast and complex industry.

With the intent of fostering proficiency in their chosen field, Herman A. Metz offers a series of awards to the graduating classes of Textile High School, New York. At the recent commencement exercises the names of the winners were announced: Batik and dyeing; first prize, Hyman Bader, second prize, Mary Bekoff; chemistry and dyeing; first prize, Isadore Michaelson, second prize, Samuel Sturim.

New Dronsfield Catalogue

Dronsfield Bros., Oldham, England, has just issued a new 1930—14th edition of their general catalogue of card grinding machine, card mounting machines, roller covering machines and sundry accessory appliances. The catalogue consists of two hundred and twelve pages, and is profusely illustrated by halftone throughout. It is gotten up in an attractive form and bound in full cloth backs.

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co. Now Meehanite Metal Licensees

Because of their standing as an organization, and their foundry facilities, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., have been granted a license for the making of Meehanite castings, by the Meehanite Metal Corporation, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Butterworth foundry, where Meehanite metal castings will be made, is located at Bethayres, Pa., about 14 miles from Philadelphia, on the Reading Railroad. The main executive plant of the Butterworth organization is in Philadelphia.

It is planned by Butterworth to make Meehanite metal castings for the trade from an ounce to ten thousand pounds. Some features of Meehanite metal, according to the new licensees are:

Its ability to withstand wear, erosion, and corrosion. Meehanite takes an extremely high polish and can be hardened to 600 Brinnell.

It can be made with a tensile strength up to 70,000 pounds per square inch.

Despite all of these features it machines as readily as ordinary grey iron castings, although it is said to be many times as tough as cast iron and much harder.

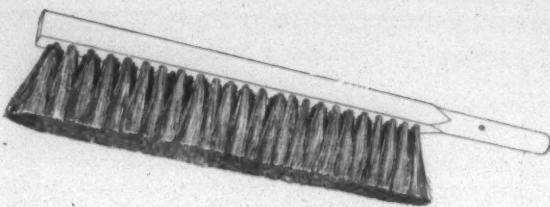
The new licensees started production immediately upon receipt of notification of their selection by the Meehanite Metal Corporation.

Would Create Textile Foundation

Washington, D. C.—Rep. Merritt (Rep., Conn.) introduced a bill to create a "textile alliance foundation" for scientific and economic research for benefit and development of the textile industry and allied branches. Secretary of Commerce, president of National Academy of Science and three directors would compose the alliance.

*Guaranteed
Textile
Brushes*

It brushes cleaner wears longer



FRAME brush No. 350 cleans two rails flat at one stroke. It removes lint and dust efficiently, and does not shed material into the waste. The brush part—a combination of grey horsehair and live fiber—is exactly suited to the work this brush has to do. This combination was evolved from several years' search for the perfect material. It stands up under hard wear—proves durable wherever used. The hardwood handle is correctly balanced for deft handling.

This brush is replacing the old-fashioned spinner's whisk in cotton mills. Operatives find it brushes cleaner—and lasts several times as long. Size 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ " over all. Brush part 13 $\frac{7}{8}$ " x $\frac{5}{8}$ ". Trim 3".

Atlanta Brush Company

P. O. Box 1358

Atlanta, Ga.

*For every textile need,
we make a suitable brush*

Knitting Trade Notes

Hosiery Production in U. S. for 1929 is Slightly Below 1928

Washington, D. C.—Hosiery production during 1929, all classes, amounted to 4,272,582 dozen pairs, compared with 4,279,980 dozen pairs in 1928, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce, based on production of 286 identical establishments representing 363 mills. Production of 293 identical establishments representing 379 mills during December, 1929, amounted to 4,398,530 dozen pairs compared with 5,363,894 dozen pairs in November.

Production during December, by classes, was, in dozen pairs, as follows: Men's full fashioned 36,630; men's seamless 1,337,717; women's full fashioned, 1,716,969; women's seamless, 450,072; boys', misses' and children's, 646,477; infant's, 198,556; athletic, 12,109.

Orders and shipments during December were, in dozen pairs as follows: Net shipment, 4,441,359; stocks on hand, 10,839,850; orders booked, 4,238,306; cancellations, 246,203; unfilled orders end of month, 4,663,010.

Durham Hosiery Mills May Pay Preferred Dividend

Durham, N. C.—It is expected that the annual statement of Durham Hosiery Mills, now being prepared, will show sufficient profit on the past year's operations to permit the authorization of the payment of a dividend to the preferred stockholders, the first in several years. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held in April, but the annual statement will be distributed as soon as ready, probably toward the last of this month.

For the first time the statement will show the new capital set-up of the company and will be a balanced statement as against the large surplus deficit heretofore carried.

The year was fairly profitable, according to President D. P. Cary, despite some decline in demand toward the latter part of the twelve-month period and the new

year has started off with fair demand. All departments are operating on practically full time.

The company expects to install sixteen additional full-fashioned machines this year, two of which have been shipped and are expected to arrive in a few days.

Knoxville Knitting New Numbers

Knoxville, Tenn.—Knoxville Knitting Mills have added features to each group of their line of men's, boys' and women's hosiery in their spring line. Ten 50s and five 25c fancies were added to the men's line. A ribbed golf hose for men and boys, ranging in size from 7 to 12, has been added in six colors. A 300-needle, all-silk number for women, with French or pointed heels, and with or without mock seams, is reduced 25c per dozen. This is a three-thread style. Men's fancy wool imitation has also been added as a 25c number. A misses' 300-needle number in imitation silk-and-wool has been added as a 25c seller.

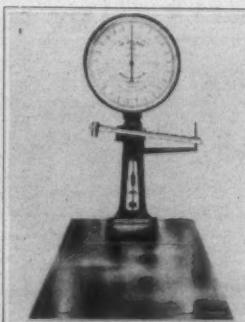
Textile Machinery Exports Up in 1929

Washington, D. C.—While gains made by American textile machinery exports have not been as spectacular as those indicated for some of the other types of machinery, steady progress has nevertheless been made and sales in 1929 totaled nearly \$13,700,000. Foreign business in this line slumped somewhat in 1926 but since that time sales have climbed steadily upward and in 1929 showed a substantial increase over each of the past four years. The principal outlets for American textile machinery are found in Canada, the United Kingdom, Italy, France, Germany, Argentina, China and Mexico.

Viscose Co. Unit at Parkersburg is Well Under Way

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Construction work on the second unit of The Viscose Company plant here, manufacturers of rayon, is well under way and a portion of the first story walls is up. The additional unit, whose capacity will be 15 per cent greater than the present mills, is being built in the rear of the plant on a large acreage extending to the Little Kanawha river, and a part

KRON SCALES FOR TEXTILE MILLS



The Old Reliable, Automatic, Springless Dial Scales of proven merit and performance are dependably accurate and durable, establishing speed and economy in your weighing operations. Kron Scales will safeguard your profits by eliminating the guesswork and inaccuracies that result from using old fashioned hand-operated beam scales.

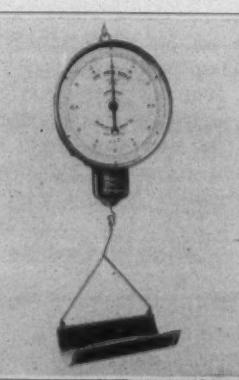
There are especially designed KRONS for Textile Mill requirements — COTTON SCALES — LAP SCALES — CLOTH SCALES — YARN SCALES — SLASHER SCALES.

After 19 years of satisfactory service in the largest and most successful plants in the country, duplicate orders are coming in from these satisfied users with gratifying frequency. Write for booklet "CORRECT WEIGHING."

American Kron Scale Company

422 E. 53rd Street

New York City



of the unit is to be ready for operation by March, 1931.

Much of the building is expected to be well under way by the summer months, officials of The Viscose Company expressed. They said that considerable time is necessary to equip the new unit and to install machinery and it is indicated that part of the addition will be ready for installation of equipment by the end of the year, if it is to be ready for operation by March, 1931.

Culture

Culture is your soul shining through your life and giving light and joy to all who come into contact with you.

Culture is not merely schooling—or traveling, or visiting art galleries or witnessing grand spectacles. These externals are merely the raw colors out of which the tints of the great artist are compounded.

Culture is not something put on suddenly from the outside. It is a sort of chemistry of the mind and soul acting upon their environment and which in turn react upon the individuals to make of him the personality that he becomes.

Everything we do and every thought we think as well as every word we utter contributes to our culture—or detracts from it. The principles according to which we conduct our lives are the roots of our culture, and dress and manner's are its flowers.

There is an immense amount of bosh and non-sense masquerading as culture in these latter days. These half-baked ideas spring from book-taught but benighted minds, which would tell us that the old restraints were the result of superstition and religious ignorance and not becoming in a twentieth century individual, are truly wanting in culture, and ill become the college chairs they warm but do not fill.

The cultured individual does no violence to his conscience nor does he parade his ideas where they will offend others. Tolerance is the silken cord upon which the pearls of culture are strung. The man of culture does not exhibit his pet prejudices without knowing the attitude of his audience, he has charity and tolerance for all and asks no favors for himself that he would not gladly grant to others. The golden rule marks the path that culture treads.—Harris Dibble Bulletin.

Qualified Optimism Marks Reports on British Industry

Washington, D. C.—A note of qualified optimism, with emphasis on the unsatisfactory condition of many branches of British industry and the urgency of remedial measures, is dominant in current discussions of British trade conditions, according to a cable received in the Department of Commerce from Acting Commercial Attaché Renshaw, London.

More general interest continues to be manifest on the subject on industrial rationalization and the progress that is being achieved in that direction in the United Kingdom. Also, the new campaign advocating empire free trade is being widely discussed.

A larger inquiry for yarn and cloth is encouraging Manchester spinners and manufacturers, but shippers and merchants continue to offer low prices. There is substantial business in dhootes for Calcutta, though prices are said to be poor. Business for China is inactive, and the Chinese new year has caused the suspension of Shanghai auctions. Near East and Continental markets are dull.



Textile Chemicals For Your Use

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SILK BOIL-OFF OILS

RAYON LUBRICANTS

WOOL SCOURING OILS

RAYON KNITTING OILS

RAYON SCOURING OILS

ART. SILK SOFTENERS

SOLUBLE OILS

HYDROSULPHITES

for all purposes

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(crude and powdered)

**ARABIC, TRAGACANTH,
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**TEXTILE GUMS FOR
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For sizing, finishing, slashing;
ask for booklet

MONOPOLE OIL

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS
PASSEAC, N. J.

*Southern Service Centers
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Chattanooga, Tenn. Greenville, S. C.

February 13, 1930

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N National Aniline & Chemical Co. National Ring Traveler Co. Neutrasol Chemical Corp. Neumann, R. & Co. Newport Chemical Works, Inc. N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	 O Oakite Products, Inc. P Parks-Cramer Co. Parks & Woolson Machine Co. Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc. Piccadilly Hotel Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.
R Rockweave Mills, Inc. Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co. Rice Dobby Chain Co. Rogers Fibre Co. Roy, B. S. & Son Royle, John & Sons	 S Saco-Lowell Shops Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp. Seaboard Ry. Seydel Chemical Co. Seydel-Woolley Co. Shambow Shuttle Co. Sipp-Eastwood Corp. Sirrine, J. E. & Co. S K F Industries Sonneborn, L. Sons Sonoco Products Southern Ry. Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. Stafford Co. Stanley Works Standard Oil Co. Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. Stein, Hall & Co. Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc. Stodghill & Co.
T Taylor Instrument Cos. Terrell Machine Co. Texas Co., The Textile Banking Co. Textile Finishing Machinery Co. Textile Mill Supply Co. Tolhurst Machine Works Tubize Artificial Silk Co.	 U U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co. U. S. Ring Traveler Co. Universal Winding Co.
V Veeder-Root, Inc. Victor Ring Traveler Co. Viscose Co. Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	 W Washburn Washburn Printing Co. Watts, Ridley & Co. Wellington, Sears & Co. Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. Whittin Machine Works Whittinsville Spinning Ring Co. Wickwire Spencer Steel Co. Williams, J. H. Co. Wolf, Jacques & Co. Wood's, T. B. Sons Co. Woodward, Baldwin & Co.
H Hart Products Corp. Haywood, Mackay & Valentine, Inc. H. & B. American Machine Co. Hercules Powder Co. Houghton, E. F. & Co. Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. Howard-Hickory Co. Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co. Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	 J Iselin-Jefferson Co.
K Kaumagraph Co. Keever Starch Co.	 L Lambeth Rope Corp. Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co. Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co. Lewis, John D. Lincoln Electric Co. Lincoln Hotel
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N. E. SOUTHERN CORP. SHOWS LOSS IN 1929

Boston, Mass.—For the year ended September 30, 1929, New England Southern Corp. reports a net loss after all charges of \$179,988. This is the first report the company has made since that covering operations for the year ended December 31, 1927. At that time the company was known as New England Southern Mills and had more properties than the present company. The 1927 report showed a final deficit of \$129,243.

Sales for the year ended September 30, 1929 totaled \$6,251,491, gross operating profit was \$565,801; depreciation, \$299,312, and current interest, \$105,975, \$299,312, and current interest, \$105,975, making net operating profit of \$160,514. Interest on funded debt totaled \$340,502, resulting in the final net loss of \$179,988.

On October 1, last, the corporation ceased to be an operating company and became a holding company, owning all of the capital stock of Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C.; Tucapau Mills, Tucapau, S. C., and Lisbon Spinning Co., Lisbon, Me.

THOMAS A. FERRIS

Austin, Tex.—Thomas A. Ferris, 68, one of the organizers and president of the Waxahachie (Texas) Cotton Mills and the Brazos Valley Cotton Mills at West, Tex., died at his home in Dallas. Mr. Ferris was for 40 years a leading banker and business man of Waxahachie, where he owned large banking and business interests at his death.

Mr. Ferris, in addition to his cotton mill interests, was president of the Citizens National Bank, of Waxahachie, a director in the Citizens National Bank at Ennis, a director of the Forreston State Bank at Forreston, a director of the First State Bank of Red Oak, and a member of the executive board of the Dallas Joint Stock Land Bank. He is survived by his wife and two sons, F. A. and J. W. Ferris, both of Dallas.

PATENTS

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Registered Patent Attorney
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Washington, D. C.

Some Present Day Problems of the Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 12)

that this has the attendant evil of increasing unemployment, which, of course, affects the purchasing power and reacts upon the general prosperity).

Now let us see how this might apply in the case of cotton mills.

A strong group effects a merger. In order to increase their earnings, some of the less efficient plants are shut down, the production of various fabrics is allocated to the mills best equipped to make them, and output is limited to only such amount of cloth as the market will absorb. Presto! The merger is a success. The price goes up. The industry is on a paying basis again.

Then what happens. A hundred little independent mills, either previously shut down, or still struggling along in the general morass, immediately seek to take advantage of this new prosperity and start up their old machines, or put part of their looms and spindles on the fabric for which Merger & Co. has made a profitable market. Soon the supply again overtakes the demand and the industry is once again where it was at the outset.

This is not mere imagination. It is what has happened in a way time and again in the industry. Certain lines or styles of fabrics go bad. Others seem to be enjoying a vogue. Those manufacturers of the first, who can do so, immediately change over their machinery and begin to make the fabric that will sell. Result a surplus, price recession and misery for all. Too many frogs in the same pond.

And so, even if a merger of cotton mills were effected so long as there remained outside of the merger any substantial number of small units or any potential number of new units that could start up and intrude upon the favorable market created by the combination, you would always be faced with the danger of over-production, and before long, everybody might be sinking again in the same over-crowded boat.

Labor Unions

Perhaps if I were tactful and didn't want to hurt anybody's feelings, or didn't want anybody to hurt mine, I would put the soft pedal on this subject and ignore it entirely. But that would be both cowardly and unfair. For the crux of the situation facing the textile industry in the South right now is the burning question of unionization of the mills.

I think if we try to be calm and mutually forbearing we can discuss this question without calling each other names. At least if any names are to be called, let me call them against myself. And so I will warn you at the outset that being a cotton mill baron, an octopus, a representative of big business, or any of the other expletives, my views are apt to be tinged—shall we say blue or purple or even as of the Mauve Decade.

I realize that styles and fashions change in thought, in philosophy, in teaching, just as in anything else. The world moves on: The heresies of yesterday become the orthodoxy of today. The Victorian limb of the 19th century is plain old quadriceps extensor of the 20th; erstwhile Santa Claus is nothing but papa in a mask and wig; Homo Sapiens has had doubt cast upon his family tree, and the combination of workingmen to prevent employment except upon terms dictated by themselves has become "collective bargaining."

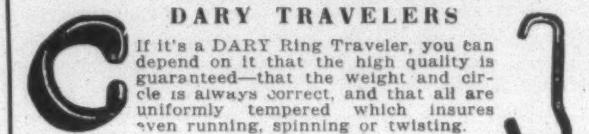
Candidly, gentlemen, I cannot understand how it is that the average collegian of today—and I am not singling out Carolina—it is so everywhere, even at my old

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

Name of Mill.....
Town.....
Spinning Spindles Looms
Superintendent
Carder
Spinner
Weaver
Cloth Room
Dyer
Master Mechanic
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 P. O. Box 407, Lexington, N. C.

Alma Mater, Johns Hopkins — the average collegian seems to be so greatly intrigued by the idea of labor unions.

If he were a politician out for votes, I could understand it—and there is much in common between politics and labor unions.

If he were a newspaper editor who counted upon a hundred readers in the labor ranks to one at the manager's desk and whose advertising rate was dependent upon circulation, again I could understand it.

But that so many young and honest minds, keen and ardent for the truth, let their sympathies follow in this trend—honestly I cannot understand it.

Or perhaps right there, I have hit upon the explanation. It is their sympathies, rather than the calm, reflective judgment of their minds, that has been influenced. And I also believe—I am thoroughly convinced—that it is because they have not had the actual, the practical experience either on the one hand with the unions and their methods or on the other hand with the employer and his problems and difficulties.

The collegiate mind (I do not use the term disparagingly, I am a college man myself) I think is dealing with a theoretical man on both sides of this issue. He thinks of an ideal laborer, a home-loving, peace-loving, law-abiding citizen—and thank God most of them are like that (that is until they get out on a strike); and on the other hand, he pictures a greedy, miserly slave-driving exploiter of cheap labor in the manufacturer's office (and thank God none of them are like that—at least none that I know, and I think I know the pick of them in North Carolina—even including some of the Gastonians and Marionettes.)

We manufacturers naturally do not take kindly to the idea of a union. We know for one thing that conditions in the textile industry in North Carolina are such that the laborer does not need the union. The union can do nothing for him. It cannot increase his wages, because there is nothing out of which to pay increased wages. For six years past the laborers have been getting nearly all that is left of the cotton mill income after paying the taxes. Certainly in proportion he has been getting more out of it than the manufacturer himself. You can't squeeze blood out of a turnip. You can't pay increased wages if there is nothing to pay them with. In these times, if you are a cotton manufacturer, you are mighty lucky if you can squeeze enough out of it to pay the wages you have been paying. I am not talking theory. I am talking what I know and what every cotton manufacturer knows. "We want twenty per cent increase" says one of the union placards in a picture taken at one of the recent strikes. Well in five out of the past six years at our Greensboro mills, we earned less than ten per cent on our payrolls. How could we have paid an additional twenty per cent. We couldn't have paid ten unless we dug into our own jeans to get it.

Is that what you young men think we ought to do—run the business for the fun of it; endure the troubles and the worries and wear ourselves gray prematurely trying to make the thing go; take all that benevolent but misinformed people are saying about us—and then dig our hands into our pockets to pay an additional wage that has not been earned?

One of the stock arguments put forth by the advocates of "collective bargaining" is the charge that manufacturers have unions. "The manufacturers combine" they



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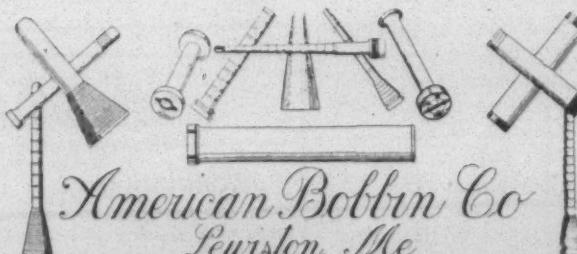
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say "to fix the price of the cloth, why shouldn't the laborers combine to fix the price of labor."

Fine reasoning—no trouble with that reasoning, except that the major premise is false—absolutely false.

Listen, we are makers of denims. Our slogan is "Biggest Denim Mill in the World." We believe it is true. Nobody has contradicted it. We put out nearly a hundred million yards of denim a year—almost enough to provide every male inhabitant in the United States with a pair of overalls. This is not an advertisement. It is a preliminary to what follows:

Last December, the United States Government, the Army Department, advertised for public bids on about a thousand bales of denims. The bids were all made on the same specifications, same weight of cloth, same number of threads, same breaking strength, everything the same. Well, when the bids were opened, there were just as many different bids as bidders. They varied all the way from fourteen and a fraction (14.68) to nearly seventeen cents (16.95) a yard. Our bid was near the top and we did not get the business.

Listen again, and believe it or not as you see fit, but I am telling you that until those bids were opened, we did not know and had not the remotest idea what a single one of our competitors was going to bid, and when we saw those bids, we were utterly amazed.

"Oh" do I hear some doubting Thomas whispering, "That is just one time, that proves nothing."

Well, then, listen some more. I have been president or treasurer of our company for more than twenty-five years, and if during that time our price has been fixed by agreement, by gentlemen's agreement, or by pact, with Satan himself, I do not know about it.

Now, please Mr. Tar Heel Editor, if you are present in the room, when you come to put the razoo on this address be lenient with me. Please don't unearth something and show that things have been going on under my nose all these years that I know nothing about. In spite of all its difficulties, I love my job and don't want to lose it.

Right here let me call your attention to something really weird in our national polity. If a group of workingmen get together, agree upon a wage and seek to enforce it by "peaceful picketing," that is fine, they are asserting their rights as free-born citizens, they are within the law.

If a group of farmers get together, form co-operatives and seek to fix the price on cotton, again they are heroes. And our government thinks so well of this that it lends them the money to do it.

But let two manufacturers get together and dare attempt to fix the price of cloth, and we would be branded as criminals and sent to jail. It's against the law.

What about that for fair and just legislation and equal protection of the law?

But the big reason why the manufacturer doesn't like the idea of a union is because of the methods of the union. You may call it "collective bargaining," if you will, but that is a misnomer. It isn't collective bargaining at all. It's collective dictation or collective domineering where the formulation of terms is concerned, and collective intimidation in putting them into effect.

My observation is that the unions in their demands for increased wages and reduced hours do not consider what is fair and just and reasonable as between manufacturer and employee in the light of economic conditions prevailing in the industry. On the contrary, their demands are usually arbitrary and unreasonable, and

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when it comes time to enforce them, they resort to force, intimidation and violation of the law.

Let me put to you a homely illustration. Suppose you were in need of a cook. Eliza applied, presented fine credentials, cooked for you a few days and proved a marvel of culinary ability. At the end of the week, you say 'Well Liza, we like you all right, you may come back Monday, consider yourself permanently engaged and we will give you eight dollars a week, just what Lucy, our old cook was getting.'

To your surprise Eliza answers:

"No sah! I don't work for no eight dollars, I gets twelve and what's mo, I wants Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday afternoons all of."

Now, we will suppose you were a college professor and had a limited salary and felt you just couldn't afford to pay a cook more than eight dollars, let alone dispense with her services all but 48 hours in the week.

Do you think there would be any impropriety in saying very politely and very courteously, "I'm sorry Eliza, but I'm afraid I can't afford to pay more than eight dollars. Mary Jane is willing to work for eight, and while I would much rather have you, I'm afraid I will have to take Mary Jane."

Anything wrong about that? Anything immoral, criminal, anti-social?

And suppose Liza doesn't accept this proposition. Suppose armed with a club, or a rock or a gun, she posts herself at your kitchen door and seeks by force to prevent any one else from coming in and taking the job.

Do you think that is right? Do you think calling it "peaceful picketing" makes it right.

I am so old-fashioned, gentlemen, that I believe a man who is fortunate enough to have acquired or built a cotton mill, in this free country of ours, has the right to say in the first place, whether he will run it or not; in the second place to invite other free men to come and work in his mill at prices he feels he can afford or is willing to pay. If any one does not want the job at that price, he is free to refuse it. If after accepting it, he becomes dissatisfied with the terms, then if the

owner is not willing to change those terms, let him quit. Let him go elsewhere and seek another job more to his liking. Don't let him stand at the mill door and seek by violence to keep others from working who want to work and are satisfied with the terms.

Imagine! A man has been running a mill for thirty odd years. His work people have been satisfied. An outsider comes in, works in the mill for perhaps a day or two or maybe a few weeks or sometimes not at all and then has the arrogance to go to the owner and try to dictate the terms and conditions on which that mill shall be run.

And, according to my observation, it is the outsider who is doing this thing. It is the outsider who is responsible for all this trouble we have had in North Carolina. It may be a professional agitator, dependent for his living upon fomenting strife between employer and employee; it may be a civic-minded on-looker carried away by his sympathies, who does not know or understand all the factors in the situation, or it may be the newspaper which prefers to fill its columns with the lurid and the sensational rather than an unromantic picture of domestic peace and content among the working people.

Look for a moment at what the unions have done for the New England mills. You have read a great deal about this in the papers and perhaps have wondered how much of it is true.

There is no doubt, gentlemen, a great deal of it is true. The cotton mills of New England are in a worse plight than those of the South.

Recently, I was talking with a large textile machinery manufacturer from New England. I asked him if conditions in the cotton mill industry there were as bad as they were generally being painted, and though reluctant to admit it, he said they were. He was visiting us because now he has to come South to get any business, there is little of it in New England. Conditions there are stagnant.

That many of the New England mills have gone into bankruptcy in the past few years, I can say of my own

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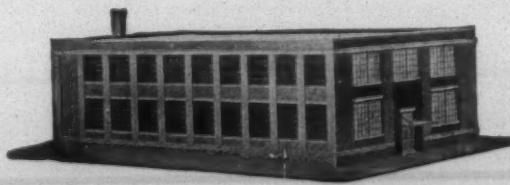
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knowledge, for we have bought some pretty good machinery out of several of them.

Let me read you a paragraph from an article in the current (February) number of the World's Work, in William R. Bassett and Samuel Crowther attempt to tell us "What's Wrong with Textiles."

"Northern mills have had strikes off and on for years and although all of them in the end were compromises, none of them were really settled. . . . The unions wanted to beat the employers and the employers wanted to beat the unions and together they beat the industry A few but only a few of the Northern factories studied their situation, devised ways and means for meeting modern conditions and went steadily ahead. . . . But many others have liquidated, are marking time, or have moved South. Lowell, for instance, had more than a million spindles operating after the war, while today it has less than three hundred thousand, and of the twenty-seven thousand people formerly employed in the mills, less than six thousand are now working. Fall River is in about the same condition, while New Bedford is far from doing well. More or less the same sort of story can be told about each of the former textile districts in New England."

God forbid, young gentlemen, that conditions such as these be imported into North Carolina. And God forbid, if they have to be imported into our State, that it be with the moral aid of encouragement or even with the sympathy of loyal North Carolinians.

Conclusion

I realize, gentlemen, that what I have said has largely been in the negative. It has been aimed at showing you the other side of the picture, and dispelling if possible some of the mists of prejudice and misinformation that surround the subject rather than at suggesting a remedy.

Labor unions have come into our State with the avowed purpose of unionizing our labor which heretofore, by and large, has been happy and content, which has been living on terms of confidence and friendship with its employers. Incident to this avowed campaign to unionize the mills, a great deal of argument, persuasion, propaganda or whatever you may call it, has been put forth on that side of the question.

Up till recently, the manufacturers have been reticent. They have remained silent and let too many untrue things said about them go unchallenged. But dignity ceases to be a virtue and more men of Mr. Gossett's type ought to come out into the open and tell their side of the story.

I am sorry, but I have no remedy to offer, if I did, it would already have been applied. Mergers will not help. Unions will not help. Surveys will not help. Legislation will not help.

The thing will have to work itself out like an epidemic of influenza or the aftermath of a stock market debacle or a tidal wave. Either production will have to come down to consumption or consumption catch up with production.

Some of the less efficient mills will have to go under and the remainder put upon some sort of efficiency basis. There will have to be even greater curtailment in the future than in the past. This means further unemployment, and I should think that the thoughtful citizen would see that these are no times to try and force the issues of higher wages or lower hours upon an already over-burdened industry.

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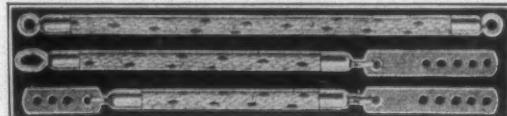
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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The market for cotton goods was unsettled by the decline in raw cotton prices. Little business was done. Prices on almost all lines were reduced.

Prices of many staple constructions are as low and in some instances lower than when cotton was quoted 3 cents a pound cheaper. Manufacturing margins have continued to shrink. Sales have been running below the current restricted ratio of output but shipments are keeping up on past orders, especially in printed lines and many of the staple and semi-fancy products.

Bleached cottons were reduced and concessions are being made on many lines to force sales. Buyers are very uncertain and some of the largest have withdrawn offers until cotton markets are more settled. Retailers are buying in the smallest lots possible for frequent shipment. Reports show that consumption as represented by sales in catalog, chain store and retail houses has not fallen as the demand has in primary markets and in some notable instances the January sales of cotton goods in consumer channels were in excess of a year ago. Fair orders are being placed for flannels and blankets for fall delivery but it is stated that prices have become irregular. Curtailment of production is increasing rapidly.

A number of small sales of fine and fancy cloths were put through for quick delivery, though they were reported comparatively infrequent in a number of cases and the volume was considered small. Buyers continued to withhold commitments where possible during the decline in the cotton market and substantial quantities of pending business are reported held up in some quarters during the break. A number of buyers have found, however, that they must take goods quickly if the materials wanted are to be had in time for the finishing work and some sales resulting from such a necessity were reported.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4 3/4
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4 3/4
Gray goods, 38 1/2-in., 64x60s	6 1/2
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9 1/4
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7 1/2
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10 1/4
Brown sheetings, 4-yd., 56x60s	8 3/4
Brown sheetings, standard	11 1/2
Tickings, 8-ounce	19 1/2
Denims	P 15
Standard prints	9 1/2
Dress ginghams	12 1/2-15
Staple ginghams, 28-in.	10

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Southern Cotton Mills

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The cotton yarn market was weak and irregular after the sharp decline in cotton. There was little demand for yarns and consumers were not buying except in a very limited way. Conditions were so unsettled that the lower prices on yarns did not stimulate buying. Inquiry was better in some counts, but actual sales were very small. Many buyers remained out of the market entirely.

Most of the yarn sold was the spot or near delivery and it was thought that the greater part of the buying was for pressing, near needs, as the disinclination to take the larger quantities became more evident in some quarters.

The disposition to wait until cotton appears more stable, which was seen in several quarters at the end of the first day of the movement, was continued over the week-end in a number of cases, though a moderate number of inquiries were received and some little business was done in small quantities, mostly in goods which were wanted for the nearer deliveries.

Lack of buying of combed yarns contributed very largely to the latest price reduction, other market factors asserted. Recently there have been signs of moderate improvement in demand for combed yarns, but this has come from the smaller consumers. It is not believed in the market that the large processing companies will become interested in combed yarns for several weeks to come—probably not for another month.

On the other hand, existing contract for combed yarns are being more regularly specified against for deliveries, though improvement in this respect has been slower than many of the combed yarn men anticipated. More general buying of combed yarns will develop after March 1, according to some observers, though a really broad and inclusive movement is not looked for until spring. Buying consists of small to moderate sized lots taken by individual manufacturers who have approached the end of their stocks.

In such representative numbers as 60s-2, combed yarns are now down to the prices which prevailed during the fall, prior to the stiff advance made about November 1.

Southern Single Chain Warps		40s ex.	50½
10s	29	50s	52½
12s	29½	60s	61½
16s	30½		
20s	32		
26s	35½		
30s	37		
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Part Waste Insulating Yarns	29½
8s	28½	8s, 1-ply	23½
10s	29	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23½
12s	30	10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	25
16s	31	12s, 2-ply	25½
20s	33	16s, 2-ply	29
24s	35	20s, 2-ply	30½
30s	37½	26s, 2-ply	Nom.
36s	44½	30s, 2-ply	Nom.
40s	45½	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
40s ex.	50	8s	29½
Southern Single Skeins		10s	30½
6s	27½	12s	31½
8s	28	16s	32
12s	29	20s	33½
14s	29½		
16s	30	Southern Frame Cones	
20s	31½	10s	27½
24s	33½	12s	28
26s	35½	14s	28½
28s	36½	16s	29½
30s	37½	18s	30
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		20s	30½
8s	27½	22s	31
10s	28	24s	32½
12s	29	26s	33½
14s	30	28s	34½
16s	30½	30s	35½
20s	32	40s	44½
30s	37	24s	35
40s	45½	26s	36

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BARBER-COLMAN AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS HIGH SPEED WARPERS ARP TYING MACHINES ARP DRAWING MACHINES HAND KNOTTERS

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WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

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Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C. Reg. U. S. P. O.



February 13, 1930

CLASSIFIED ADS.

Wanted

Assistant Superintendent for Southern mill, preferably young married man who has had experience in grading and classifying long staple cotton, also has had practical experience in carding and spinning in fine cotton combined yarn mill. Technical or textile school training desirable. Charles P. Raymond Service, Inc., 34th year, 294 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

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Textile Wet Finishing Machinery
Water Power Equipment
Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber
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5000—4 x 5½ used wood spools.
1000—4 x 5 used wood spools.
Price and sample upon request. Lowell Shuttle Co., Lowell, Mass.

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Interesting Stories of
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GEORGIA MILL MEN TO MEET APRIL 3 AND 4

Atlanta, Ga.—Atlanta was selected as the location for the 1930 convention of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, to be held April 3 and 4 at the Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel.

The meeting of the board of directors, which was held at the Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel last week, was presided over by Clifford Swift.

AVERAGE 1929 PRICE GRAY CLOTH BELOW 1928 FIGURE

Washington, D. C.—Prices of representative cotton gray cloths in both New York and Manchester markets averaged slightly lower for 1929 than in 1928, according to a compilation of international prices of cotton gray cloths prepared by the Textile Division, Department of Commerce.

The New York average of seven representative cotton gray cloths declined from \$0.3904 per pound in 1928 to \$0.3709 in 1929, and the Manchester average decreased from \$0.3818 in 1928 to \$0.3688 in 1929. In both markets the maximum price of 1929 was recorded for March 19. The minimum for New York was registered December 24 and for Manchester on November 12.

The monthly average price of middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets (Norfolk, Augusta, Savannah, Montgomery, Memphis, Little Rock, Dallas, Houston, Galveston and New Orleans) for 1929 was \$0.182 per pound, as against \$0.1832 in 1928. The margin between the price of one pound of raw cotton and the price of one pound of cloth declined from an average of \$0.2072 in 1928 to \$0.1882 in 1929 for New York, and decreased from \$0.1986 in 1928 to \$0.1868 for Manchester.

THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL
is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

BULLETIN CLASSIFIED ADS

are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 Set this style, about 30 words to words to the inch.
inch.

The Ass and His Reputation

We do not know the author of the following but he must have had a wide acquaintance among cotton manufacturers:

At the beginning of things, when the world was young, the donkey was esteemed by all the tribes of men as the wisest of animals. The good Shiek El-Sta-Shun-Air owned a great herd of these sagacious beasts, which was the pride and joy of his life.

Other Shieks came from all around to listen and marvel at the wisdom of the herd. At such a time came even the Prophet himself—most learned and wise of all the sons of the East. With much glowing pride El-Sta-Shun Air led him out to the herd and said:

"Behold, O Prophet, the wise and talented asses. Converse with them, test them, and see if they are not verily wiser than 40 trees full of owls."

Then the Prophet addressed the asses. "Let us test your wisdom," said he. "Answer me this question: What should an ass require for a three days' journey?"

And they counselled among themselves and then made reply: "For a three days' journey, O Prophet, any ass should require six bundles of hay and three bags of dates."

"Very good," quoth the Prophet, "that soundeth like a fair and proper price." Whereupon El-Sta-Shun-Air broke into loud chuckles and said: "Did I not tell you they are passing wise?"

The Prophet answered, "Wait," and he again addressed the asses. "I have to make three days' journey, but I will not give you six bundles of hay and three bags of dates for making it. Let him who will go for less, stand forth."

And behold, they all stood forth and began to talk at once. One would go for six bundles of hay and one bag of dates, until finally one especially long-eared ass agreed to go for one bundle of hay.

Then spoke the Prophet. "Fool," quoth he, "you cannot even live for three days on one bundle of hay, much less profit from the journey."

"True," replied the long-eared one, "but I wanted the order."

And from that far-off day to this, asses have been known as fools, and price cutters have been known as asses.—Canadian Textile Journal.

\$32,000,000 Paid Last Year as Compensation in New York

No fewer than 100,462 compensated accidents, many of them the kind that one seldom hears about because they are not spectacular, were compensated under the compensation law during the year ended June 30, Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner, has revealed.

Some accidents are the type, she says, that have the dramatic quality that brings them to the attention of the public. But when the dramatic accidents are deducted from the total number it is surprising to see how many are left and how much they cost. About \$32,000,000 was awarded to injured employees, about \$8,000,000 being for slight accidents.

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159 Aborn St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres. AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.

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Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.

"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT," Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against Interruptions and Delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—

USE OUR SPECIALL TEMPERED NARROW TRAV-

ELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—

Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-

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Hoboken, N. J.

Direct Factory Representatives in the South
SOUTHERN TEXTILE SPECIALTY CO., Greenville, S. C.

Neutrasol Products Corp.

41 Park Row

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Proprietors of

FARBE SOL

For producing the softest finish known on any type of textile fabric.

SERAYON

For producing the most perfect Rayon Crepe.

NEUTRASOL V-75

For soaking natural silk for hosiery.

NEUTRASOL S

For soaking natural silk for general throwing.

February 13, 1930

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or slashing, spooling and warping. Experienced on plain and fancies. Strictly temperate. No. 5686.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. One loomfixer in family. Good references. No. 5687.

WANT position as dyer. Experienced on raw stock and long chain. No. 5688.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer jacquard weaving. Textile school graduate and practical experience. No. 5689.

WANT position as second hand in carding or as card grinder. 14 years card room experience and good references. No. 5690.

WANT position as personal manager. University graduate and six years experience. Best references as to character, training, experience and ability. No. 5691.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 25 years experience on colored work. No. 5692.

WANT position as carder or spinner—carding preferred—or as superintendent of small yarn mill. Best of reference. No. 5693.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Best references. No. 5694.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced and reliable. No. 5695.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced on various numbers and can give the best of references. No. 5697.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Experienced and a good manager of help. Would accept position as second hand in large plant. No. 5698. as second hand in large mill if wages

WANT position as overseer spinning, or are good. Now employed but need a better position, and am qualified for it. References. No. 5699.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in large card room. I. C. S. graduate, ten years experience, married and can give the best of references. No. 5700.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Experienced on yarns 4s to 30s white and colored. Best references. No. 5701.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or superintendent. I. C. S. graduate and practically experienced. No. 5702.

WANT position as overseer weaving or designing. References. No. 5703.

WANT position as overseer weaving or cloth room. Fifteen years with one mill. Good references. No. 5704.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Seven years as overseer one plant. Efficient. Best references. No. 5705.

WANT position with large mill or chain of mills as overhauler spinning. Can do fitting and moving. No. 5706.

WANT position as second hand in carding, day or night. Two in family to work in mill. Good references. No. 5707.

WANT position as overseer weaving and slashing. Experienced on plain fancies and jacquards—cotton and rayon. Jacquards preferred. I. C. S. course and good references. No. 5708.

WANT position as master mechanic. Go anywhere. Age 37. Experienced in cloth and cord mills. Licensed stationary engineer. Best references. No. 5709.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 42. 12 years overseer. Efficient and reliable. No. 5710.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or shipping. Age 36. 12 years as overseer and shipping clerk on denims and checks. Married. Strictly sober. Best references. No. 5711.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or rayon preparation. Age 38. 20 years experience in spinning. Six years on rayon preparation. Would consider position as salesman with reliable firm. No. 5712.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning. 12 years experience. On present job four years. References. 5713.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Seven years assistant and four years overseer. Good on textile calculations. Prefer carding. References. No. 5714.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on sheetings, drills, satins and chambrays. Age 42. Best references. 5715.

WANT position as engineer or mechanic. All kinds of engineering and shop work. Well experienced and qualified. No. 5716.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic. Sixteen years experience. Prefer N. C. References. No. 5717.

WANT position as master mechanic. 17 years experience. On present job eight years. Employers will recommend me. No. 5718.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Nos. 2s to 40s. Age 33. Prefer N. C. Best references. No. 5719.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on a wide variety of goods, plain and fancy. Good references. No. 5720.

WANT position as dyer. 11 years experience on raw stock yarn and beams. Can handle laboratory work. No. 5721.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic. 15 years experience both lines. Best references. No. 5722.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. I. C. S. graduate. Experienced on denims. References. No. 5723.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years experience. Efficient and reliable. Best references. No. 5724.

WANT position as slasher tender. Experienced on rayon and fine cotton yarns, stripes and checks. Good references. No. 5725.

WANT position as master mechanic. 21 years experience. Can hold any size job. Will go anywhere. No. 5726.

WANT position as loom fixer. Experienced on Drapers.—Comp.

TIRE FABRIC MILLS OUTLOOK SEEN GOOD

Gastonia, N. C.—A more encouraging tone was given to tire fabric manufacturing by a statement issued by J. A. Baugh, general manager of the Loray branch of Manville, Jenckes Co., when he took notice of alleged insidious propaganda from union centers in Asheville.

The purport of the rumors which were handled by the Associated Press in queries to its member papers was that tire factories over the country which employ union labor will not buy the Loray's fabric because it is made by non-union labor.

No stronger refutation of this propaganda can be had than the mere statement that on Monday the Loray shipped approximately \$150,000 worth of automobile tire fabrics to some of the same tire factories which have for years used the product of this plant. This is the largest single shipment the Loray has made in some time.

Mr. Baugh said that, while the Loray, like most other tire fabric factories, is still operating on a curtailed schedule owing largely to a large overproduction during 1929, prospects at the present indicate increased operation in the very near future.

URGES MILL OWNERS TO CURTAIL IN PART

Textile owners at a meeting at Atlanta, Ga., were advised by George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, to operate on part-time instead of the alternative of closing down entirely.

"Mill owners must recognize this existence of a depression in all industry," said Mr. Sloan to the conference of more than 100 mill executives of Georgia and Alabama.

"They must put aside the idea of running their mills on a 100 per cent basis while other industries, such as steel, are priding themselves on being able to operate on less than a 70 per cent basis.

"There are not a great many mills shut down at present, but there will be unless operators agree to part-time production and become more market-minded."

Mr. Sloan also said that aggressive flexibility of production was necessary in textile mills. He declared that the steel industry regulates its production to vary from week to week while textile production maintains a steady rate that was described as harmful to the industry.

February 13, 1930

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN



*Old rings cost
more than new
ones!*

Excessive number of ends down; uneven or fuzzy yarn; travelers flying off; these and other evils can result from badly worn rings in spinning or twisting. It is cheaper—far cheaper—to install new rings than to permit old rings to hold back production and reduce the quality so necessary to success in today's market.



Whitinsville (Mass.) SPINNING RING CO.

Danger Notices Are Necessary

in some mills because of the slippery condition of the floors.

But where



is used to clean floors, they are so safe that many mills have been able to remove their danger signs.



Ask your supply man for
"WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

1830—One-hundredth Anniversary—1930

Send for one of WILLIAMS' SHUTTLES

FREE

*with the Chromium plated
SPECIAL TENSION*

*for weaving
RAYONS, SILKS, WORSTEDS
AND FINE COTTONS*

Many mills have successfully used these special shuttles in reducing seconds and producing the best quality fabrics in their line. Why not investigate and watch the improvement in your fabric?

DO IT NOW!

The J. H. Williams Co.

Millbury, Mass.

Geo. F. Bahan, Southern Representative
Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.



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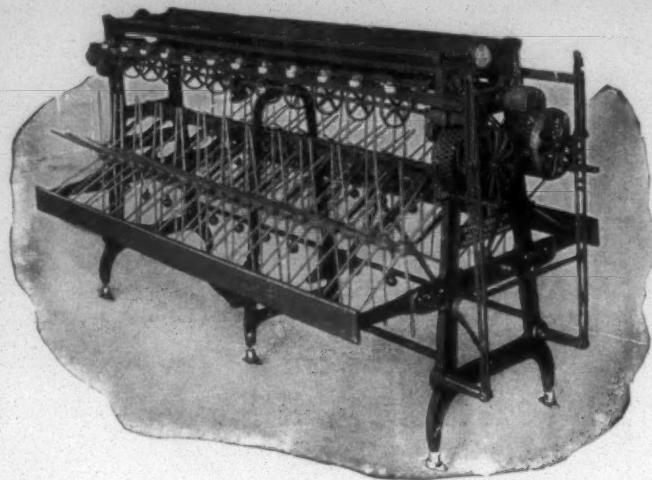
We are sending sample shuttle with full bobbin of filling.
Please send us one of your special tension shuttles.

Mill _____

Address _____

Signed _____

Faster, Better Wound Spools!



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Keen & Summer Streets Paterson, N. J.

Also manufacturers of latest type
Horizontal Silk and Rayon Warpers of Various
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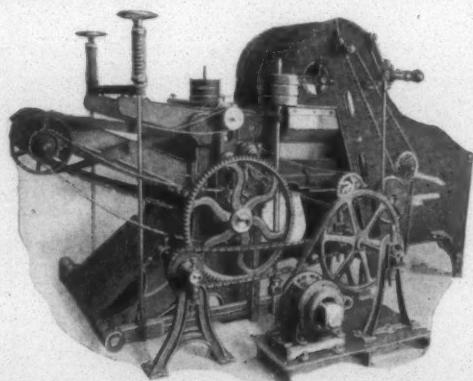


You buy a machine for the work it does. A winder stands or falls by the condition of the wound spools, and the speed at which it operates.

Judge the Sipp-Eastwood winder this way. You will find every spool wound evenly, with the ends accurately built up. The yarn will be free of oil spots. The spools will be wound FASTER, and your costs will be lower.

One of the outstanding—and patented—features of both single and double deck Sipp-Eastwood winders which makes these results possible are the oil-less—reversible—renewable spindle (and shaft) bearings. Another is the rigid traverse motion which eliminates all twisting and side motion.

For further details regarding these winders, write for free, illustrated folder.



Continuous Automatic Extractor

This apparatus consists of a ruggedly mounted pair of 12" diameter compound lever weighted squeeze rolls, to which bleach or dye liquor saturated cotton or wool is continuously delivered by an Automatic Feed and by which the maximum percentage of such contained liquid is squeezed from the fibres and runs to waste or is recovered as the situation demands.

Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP.
Graniteville, Mass.

Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines
and Yarn Conditioning Machines

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

FOR SALE

15—Tape Driven Twisters 200
Spindles each, 2½" Ring, 3½"
Space, 5 or 6" Traverse. CLUTCH
SPINDLES, also bobbins for same.

These are in first class condition.
Prices right.

Collins Brothers Machine Company
Pawtucket, R. I.

HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 13, 1930

News of the Mill Villages

SELMA, ALA.

Sunset Textile Mill Village

Dear Aunt Becky:

Why did Billy and Lester have to come back crippled? The story was fine, but brought tears to our eyes. Patty was wonderful. Now, we want Ted and Alice to make up.

Those attending the basketball game between the Calcols and the Orrville High School on Tuesday night, January 28th, were: Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Thornhill and sons, Vincent and Lee Jr., Mrs. Leona Booker, Misses Alma Suttles, Leulila McGough, Woodrow Hudson, Voyde Nichols, J. B. Davis, Jr., Pete Cooper, Eurich Davis, Fred Mott and J. C. Ham.

Mrs. T. A. Murray and Mrs. Jim Gardner went to the Academy Theater Tuesday afternoon to see "Four Sons."

Mrs. J. C. Church and daughter Hattie, and Mr. and Mrs. William Poe of Brunt, Ala., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Murray, Sunday.

Mr. C. H. Seale of Marion, Ala., visited his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Seale, Sunday.

Mrs. T. H. Barber was called to Montgomery, Monday night to be with her husband who was injured in a fall from a house where he was working.

Mrs. Becky Blakway has been ill with a severe cold for the past few days. We wish for her a speedy recovery.

Mrs. G. J. Halbert suffered a badly sprained ankle in a fall several days ago while on her way to work. We hope she will soon be able to return to work, as she is missed very much.

Mrs. Martha Ann Church, who has been seriously ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. T. A. Murray, was able to go to town the past Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McTigue announce the birth of a son on January 12th.

The 4-H Club girls have each been given a garden for flowers and the girl who has the best garden will be awarded a prize. There has also been promised a trip to Auburn for some girl. Miss Mary Stanford is directing the girls in their club work. We wish them great success.

Miss Grace Crider attended the social and business meeting of the Y. W. C. A. of the Central Baptist church, Tuesday night.

Misses Ethel and Jessie Bradford attended the meeting of the Intermediate G. A. of the Central Baptist church, which was held at the home

moved to the country; we were sorry to lose these good people.

Mrs. Wiley Hancock has returned home after spending the week-end in Elberton, Ga.

We have a sad accident here yesterday; Miss Viely Cristley was building a fire in the grate and the oil can exploded, burning her seriously; she was taken to Anderson Hospital.

The Missionary Society of the M. E. Church held their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. L. M. Parker.

Mrs. C. D. Nance, president of the Society opened the meeting. Mrs. Bolware led in prayer, and had several readings. The hostess served a delightful salad course with coffee.

DOLLY ANN.

LaFAYETTE, GA.

Supt. and Mrs. W. H. Hardeman Entertain Mill Officials And Friends With Lovely Dinner

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hardeman were hosts last Friday evening at their attractive home on North Main Street, at a lovely three-course dinner, honoring the officials of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, of which Mr. Hardeman is superintendent, and a few invited guests.

The dining room was tastefully decorated with bowls and vases of sweet peas and roses and the tables were lovely with their appointments of linen, silver and crystal. The centerpieces were baskets of sweet peas in the lovely pastel shades. Mrs. Hardeman was assisted in serving by Miss Dorothy Smith. Toy horns, dolls, rattlers, and caps were favors.

Covers were laid for Mrs. Louise Daly, Miss Lucile Haslerig, Messrs. R. C. Wilson, A. E. Stromberg, E. H. Anderson, H. T. Woowyard, E. H. McConnell, Claude Bridgman, J. W. Byars, O. A. Hurston, S. T. Dennis, Dr. R. M. Coulter, E. P. Hall, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hardeman.

OPPORTUNITY

"They do me wrong who say I
come no more
And once I knock and fail to
find you in;
For every day I stand outside
your door
And bid you wake, to rise and
fight and win.
Wait not for precious chances
passed away,
Weep not for golden ages on the
wane—
Each night, I burn the records of
the day,
At sunrise, every soul is born
again."
—Walter Malone.

of Mrs. Milling, on Franklin street, Tuesday night.

Hello "Billie Joe," Blue Bird is still here. Why don't you write?

BLUE BIRD.

CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.

Calhoun Mills Community

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are sorry to have on our sick list Mrs. Wilhite; we hope she will soon be out again.

Mr. J. D. Crocker and family have

Becky Ann's Own Page

PLANT "GLAD" FLOWERS BULBS

Be Sure To Plant These This Spring

There is no flower more beautiful; and, very few that equal, in beauty or satisfaction, the stately gladiolus.

Mrs. Mack Connor of Route 4, Kings Mountain, N. C., stands head in growing dahlias, and many of our readers secured fine bulbs from her the past two years. She probably has some for sale now.

Now, we have found a lady who stands head of the class in growing the "Glad Flowers." She has the most gorgeous beautiful, in extra fine and various colors—all from the famous Kunderd Strain—the finest in the world. Be sure to get a start with these bulbs,—then you can raise your own.

There are two sizes of these bulbs. The small size make one or two flower spikes, and the large bulbs each make several spikes of large fine flowers, so tall and heavy they require stakes.

The small bulbs are \$1.00 per dozen. The large bulbs \$2.00 per dozen as long as they last. Don't fail to get some. Send your order to

MRS. R. A. WHATLEY,
16 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.

Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.

GOOD NEWS!

We Are Reorganizing the Sunshine Club

Many of our readers will remember the old Sunshine Club, organized years ago by "Aunt Becky" and sponsored by Mill News.

There were clubs in nearly every mill village, and the members had the great satisfaction of seeing what united effort could accomplish. Wheel chairs were bought for invalids. Widows and the fatherless were helped and cheered. The sick were sent to hospitals for operations and treatment, and restored to health. Eyes were treated and saved. Crippled and deformed limbs of children were straightened. Shut-ins were made happy by post card showers. Tubercular patients were furnished milk and eggs.

Really, there has never been anything finer than the work done by this Sunshine Club. And people loved it. They miss it since Mill News is no more, and many have begged that we reorganize it.

I asked Mr. Clark what about it. You know my time belongs to him—and this extra work will mean a lot. But high hearted man as he is—he was pleased; said "Go to it—

it's a great work. Run it as you see fit."

So now I'm busy getting up the Constitution, having badges made, etc.

Each Sunshine Club will have its own officers, help the sick in their own community first, then others, if they can.

Our motto will be, "Do all the good we can to all the people we can, and in as many ways as we can."

Meetings will be once or twice a week as the club wishes, and admission fee not less than 10 cents. Dues not less than 10 cents a month—more if one feels inclined.

One issue of the Home Section each month will be devoted to club reports, and this issue will be preserved by the clubs, so that they will know the standing of each one, at all times.

Who will be the first to organize? who will get the most charter members? (Charter members are first members reported.)

A copy of the Constitution and rules will be sent to any one who is interested in organizing a Sunshine Club. "Aunt Becky" stands ready to help in any way possible.

TODAY

Sure this world is full of trouble—I ain't said it ain't.

Lord! I've had enough, an' double Reason for complaint.

Rain and storm have come to fret me.

Skies were often grey;
Thorns an' brambles have beset me
On the road—but, say,
Ain't it fine today.

What's the use of always weepin';
Makin' trouble last?

What's the use of always keepin'
Thinkin' of the past?

Each must have his tribulations,
Water with his wine.

Life, it ain't no celebration.
Trouble? I've had mine—

But today is fine.

It's today that I am livin';
Not a month ago,
Havin', losin', takin', givin';
As time wills it so.

Yesterday a cloud of sorrow
Fell across the way;
It may rain again tomorrow,
It may rain—but say,
Ain't it fine today?

Selected and sent in by Gaynell George, 26 R. R. street, Quitman, Ga.

Everyone in the mill will enjoy the Home Section. Give away your copy after you finish it.

THE GUY WHO'S STUBBED HIS TOE

(Author Unknown)

Did you ever meet a youngster who had been and stubbed his toe,
An' was settin' by the roadside, just
a-cryin' soft and low,

A-holding of his dusty foot, so hard
and brown and bare,
Tryin' to keep from his eyes the
tears a-gatherin' there?

You hear him sort o' sobbin' like, an'
sniffin' of his nose;
You stop an' pat him on the head an'
try to ease his woes,

You treat him sort o' kind, an' the
first thing that you know,
He's up and off a-smilin'—clean for-
got he's stubbed his toe.

Now, 'long the road of life you'll
find a fellow goin' slow.

An' like as not he's some poor cuss
who's been and stubbed his toe;
He was makin' swimmin' headway
till he bumped into a stone,

An' his friends kept burryin' on-
ward, an' left him there alone;
He's not sobbin' he's not sniffin', he's
just tog old for cries,

But he's grievin' just as earnest, if
it only comes in sighs.

An' it does a lot of good sometimes
to go a little slow,

An' speak a word o' comfort to the

guy who's stubbed his toe.

You know, you're not so sure your-
self, an' there ain't no way to
know

Just when it's comin' your time to
slip an' stub your toe;

Today, you're bright and happy in
the world's sunlight and glow,

An' tomorrow you're a freezin' and
trudgin' through the snow.

The time you think you've got the
world the tightest in your grip,
Is the very time you'll find that
you're the likeliest to slip.

So it does a lot o' good sometimes
to go a little slow,

An' speak a word o' comfort to the

guy who's stubbed his toe.

FIELDALE, VA.

Fieldale Overseers and Second Hands Hol dMeeting

On Tuesday night, January 28th, the management of the Fieldale Mills gave to the overseers and second hands their annual get-together meeting and supper. This jolly affair was held at the Fieldale Lodge.

After a delightful supper served by Miss Stultz, matron of the lodge, and Mrs. Alice Well, the toastmaster, Mr. J. Frank Wilson, made a fine address to start the meeting off. Mr. Wilson introduced Mr. N. Marcus, of Chicago, Ill., whose detailed ac-

count of the towel and linen industry was interesting.

Mr. Marcus made his talk up-to-the-minute and furnished much information and inspiration to his hearers. J. H. Ripple followed Mr. Marcus with a brief message, after which a period of general discussion was participated in by the large group present. Many valuable ideas were exchanged through the discussion.

Before adjournment, fruit and cigars were distributed. All men present voted their appreciation of this supper and meeting.

ANDERSON, N. C.

Anderson Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

John Summey and Claude Lee Higginbotham were visiting the airport in Greenville, Sunday.

Sarah Dunlap was visiting her cousin last week-end.

We are glad to have as our visitors, Liza Patterson and Mrs. Maude Locky.

We welcome our many other visitors in the community.

The Midgets' ball team defeated the Appleton Scouts last Friday night, 32 to 12.

LONNIE.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

White Oak Mills

Lawrence Spivey spent the weekend in Randleman with Paul Robins.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Lucas and children spent Sunday in Lexington with Mrs. R. F. Honeycutt.

R. H. King spent Sunday in High Point with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Wrenn of Altamaha visited their son, J. H. Wrenn, Cypress street, White Oak, the past Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Wrenn visited Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wrenn Sunday.

B. E. Brown and E. L. Capps spent Saturday afternoon in Kernersville.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Miss Lillie Morgan and Sammie and Mr. Welch from Virginia visited relatives in the village recently.

Miss Virginia Wheeler, 73—20th street, and cousin from Virginia visited friends in Kernersville, Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. Monroe Morgan of Dunn, visited Mr. and Mrs. John Armfield the first of the week. They left Wednesday morning for Hickory for a short visit. They expect to return to White Oak Friday to spend the week-end with the Armfields. Mrs. Morgan, who before her marriage was Miss Hahn, was the village nurse for a number of years.

Mr. Graves, who has been so ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs.

R. F. Spicey, of Spruce street, is slightly improved.

Little Miss Margaret Poole, small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Baxter Poole spent the week-end with her grandmother, Mrs. F. Blackman.

Mr. F. Layton and daughter, Miss Pauline and Mrs. Carl Wrenn surprised Mrs. Layton Sunday by inviting a number of her friends in to Sunday dinner, the occasion being Mrs. Layton's birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Yates and family and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Kennett attended the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Fogleman near Randleman on Sunday.

Rev. and Mrs. John Coley and children left Tuesday fro Rocky Mount, called there by the death of Mrs. Coley's sister.

EASLEY, S. C.

Alice Mfg. Co.

Mrs. Bertha Swangham has returned home from the Six Mile Hospital and is improving nicely.

Mr. Lloyd Greer of the U. S. Army, stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C., is visiting his aunt, Mrs. R. E. Williams, during his vacation.

Several members of the Maynard School gave a negro minstrel at the Alice school auditorium, Saturday evening. An unusually large crowd was present and enjoyed a lively two hours of entertainment.

Friends of Mrs. C. M. Gardo are glad to know that she is able to be up after being confined to her bed for the past week.

Mrs. W. N. Bolding of Pickens is spending a few days with her son, E. M. Bolding.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt Hunter announce the arrival of a daughter, Sunday, February 2.

Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Smith visited relatives in Samel, Saturday.

The "Mrs." are still in the lead and constantly gaining over the "Misses." The latest to change ranks is Miss Ruth Simmons, who Saturday afternoon became the bride of Mr. Lester Ross.

X. Y. Z.

LAURENS, S. C.

Watts Mill News

Dear Mrs. Thomas:

Everything is going along nicely here at present. The painting of our entire village has been completed and in my estimation we have one of the cleanest and prettiest villages in the South.

The company is doing so much towards making ideal living conditions for its many contented families. They have started night schools here and among the many classes taught, some are for the section men in carding, spinning and weaving.

Mr. Aulsey Scott of Union, S. C., has accepted a position with the Eureka Drug Store of this place.

Mrs. Maxie Garrett is real sick at this writing, but we hope she will soon be well again.

Mr. L. R. Tims who has been ill for some time, is able to be up and about again.

Mr. Walter Tumblin, who has been sick for some time is doing very well at present.

Mrs. T. E. Jones, who has been in declining health for some time, is undergoing treatment at the Laurens Hospital and we hope for her a speedy recovery.

Mr. Jack Cothran and family of Arcadia Mills, Spartanburg, visited relatives here last week.

Mrs. Sherman Ballard and twin sons, Jack and Jim, of Charleston, W. Va., are visiting Mrs. Ballard's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Jesse, of this place and will return to their homes in February.

Mrs. Toy Crow and her father, Mr. Holmes, and our policeman, Mr. Farmer, are all on the sick list.

SMOKY.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Chadwick Mill No. 2

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is still running four days a week.

Mr. Mode has resigned his position as assistant superintendent at Chadwick Mill. We don't know who will take his place.

Mr. Revels, our weave room overseer is in the Mecklenburg Sanatorium, having been there for four or five months, he as improved a lot, and will be back on the job again soon, we hope.

Miss Annie Lee Quick gave a birthday party recently, which was a delightful affair. She was 13 years old, and received several gifts.

Mrs. J. C. Quick and son Arthur, were visitors here Sunday, from Dillon, S. C., at the home of her brother and sister, Mr. C. M. Stewart, and Mrs. Lillie Wilkerson.

The Mothers Club is planning to give a big dinner at 6 o'clock, February 18. All the ladies from Chadwick-Hoskins, Calvine, Louise and Pineville are invited.

HAMMIE.

ALBANY, GA.

Flint River Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Owing to the unfortunate death of our late correspondent, you have had no news in some time from our little community.

The stork has visited several lately; Mr. and Mrs. Edna Jacob, have a baby girl; Mr. and Mrs. Olin Jacob, a baby boy, and Mrs. Hugh Herring has a baby girl, which she has called Norman Hugh.

Mrs. W. H. McDaniel will be taken to the hospital next week to have her appendix removed; we hope for her a speedy recovery. Aunt Becky we won't take so much space this time as we want to come again.

"Brown Eyes" of Opp come on and let us hear from you; we love your letters. So do your stuff.

"BROWN EYES" of ALBANY.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Ruby Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

There has been some changes made at the Ruby since I wrote last. Mr. R. Davis has resigned at night spinner. Mr. Bob Wright, day section man in spinning, was promoted to night spinner.

Mr. Reid Summy, night section man, has resigned, and Mr. Homer Long, head doffer in day time was promoted to his place.

The complete list now is, Mr. W. H. Sanders, superintendent; Mr. Homer Albright, day spinner, assisted by Mr. Queen around winders, and Mr. Ben Wright in the spinning; Mr. B. H. Ingle, day carder, assisted Lonnie Baucom fixer, Mr. George Mr. Lonnie Baucom fixer, Mr. George West card grinder; Mr. Grear Lynn is night carder.

Everything is going fine. We are running full time, and everybody seems to be satisfied.

Mr. George Bennett has been very sick for the last two weeks, we are glad to report him some better at this time.

The mother of Mr. B. H. Ingle has been very sick the last few weeks. Mr. Ingle and family were at her bedside for a week; we hope for her a speedy recovery.

Aunt Becky, your story, "Alice in Blunderland" is fine. I think I know each person mentioned as taking part in it.

THE BUMBLE BEE.

BALFOUR, N. C.

Mill Employee Against Unions

Dear Aunt Becky:

Does labor unions and strikes really profit a man anything? I have worked in a mill almost continuously since 1899 and have worked in every room except the machine shop, and I believe I know a little something about the work and mill people.

If a mill owner buys a bale of cotton weighing 500 pounds, he knows pretty well the amount of cloth he should get out of it; if it falls short, naturally he has lost.

Suppose it falls short 5 yards to the bale. If a twenty thousand spindle mill uses 25 bales every 24 hours, you can readily see that this alone amounts to a great deal.

People will, through carelessness, drop warp yarn and filling on the floor; it gets in oil and dirty water where the floor is being scrubbed; that is a waste and loss to the company. Some will knock out window glass, waste spinning travelers and oil, and water, burn electric lights when it is unnecessary, then say, "I don't see why in the devil they don't raise wages here."

If they would stop and think for a moment, they would see that these little things they are doing cuts down production, and therefore the profit of the mills. If people would pull together and work more to the company's interest, we would feel better over it and when the owners saw that we were doing everything possible for their interest and giving them a good honest days work, putting out first quality goods, and trying to eliminate all these little losses, I firmly believe they would go to the limit in giving us more money.

I'd like to have more money, so would every one. But, unions and strikes will not get more money for us.

Some one may say that I am "writing for the bosses." If they do, they are just a plain liar; no one, not even my wife, knows that I am writing this. I am giving facts as I see them. Anyone has a right to his opinion.

Just think of the widows and orphans and one mother, shot down at Marion and Gastonia, N. C. Links taken from these family chains that can never be replaced. And there is one fact that we can not get around and that is, labor unions and strikes were the real starter of the trouble.

Strikes don't only hurt the strikers, they give your town and state a bad name.

Now, I'll mention a few of the things mills do for their employes, most of them furnish good bungalow houses with water, lights and sewerage, at from about \$1.00 to \$1.50 rent per week. Now where can you get as good a house with all these conveniences at this small rent, in a town or city?

Many mills furnish free garden and flower seed, have gardens plowed for you, furnish good community buildings and libraries, good churches and schools and many other things for their employes' comfort. What does labor unions do for you? If the past year is their sample, they collect your money, then order strikes which cause lots of trouble and suffering, deaths and broken hearts.

HAM.

TENNILLE, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

This is a duck mill, and runs full time day and night. Mr. McDonald is day superintendent and Mr. John L. Dunsford is night superintendent.

I do not know the names of all the overseers, but they are a fine bunch, and production will prove it.

Mr. W. B. Smith is president. He and Superintendent McDonald have proven their efficiency and executive ability in the many improvements made the past ten months. 110 looms, carding, spinning and cloth room machinery have been installed, a roof put on the mill, a store built, and now a market is being put in. We get groceries almost at cost and everybody is pleased.

BID.

HIGH POINT, N. C.

Hillcrest Silk Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

This is a real nice mill and makes dress goods and other silks, that are a credit to North Carolina. Everything is clean and nice here, and the officials and overseers are the kind one likes to work for. We run day and night.

W. L. Sprye, is general superintendent; L. C. Easter, overseer weaving; Elbert Sysinger, overseer warping and winding; E. M. Sprye, in sizing department; T. B. Moore, in charge cloth room and shipping; J. W. Rayfield, master mechanic. W. A. Laney, general overseer at night.

BILL.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Consolidated Textile Corp. Pilot Div.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is running full time and plenty of orders to carry us for several weeks yet.

We held our usual banquet Wednesday night and I don't understand just how it came about, but here came your W. H. Still, just in time to eat, and believe me he is some eater. Look at him when he comes in and see if he doesn't look 10 pounds heavier. We had a fine time; plenty of string music and good singing. After the classical singing, it was requested by our manager, Mr. Tatum, that all would sing "Sweet Adeline" and "Old Black Joe." That's when we made the house ring. The feast was prepared by Mrs. Wright, our Domestic Science teacher; there were 45 plates and we had 45 men present. We do lots of eating around here. Saturday night week, we will have our regular supper at the Methodist church where we have about 40 men that sticks to the Murry Bible Class.

We have with us at present, Mr. J. B. McAlister, from Lynchburg, Va., who is clothing our cards. We welcome him here. We were also glad to have Mr. Still with us, and hope we will have "Aunt Becky" with us some time.

HECK.

ALICE IN BLUNDERLAND

By Ethel Thomas

"I understand it perfectly," replied Mrs. White. "You see, I'm well acquainted with the tactics of this bunch. As I have already told you, they will do anything for money, except work, and this is one of their methods to win sympathy. That woman will do anything for dope, and that boy thought it perfectly wonderful to get a free trip and expenses, to make a few speeches. He doesn't seem to mind telling a lie—bright as he is. Must be cut out for a lawyer!" laughed Mrs. White, as they slipped away through the crowds.

"Oh how thankful I am to be out of that mess; but I think I'll never get over feeling soiled," gulped Alice. "Do you think I should denounce these people as frauds?"

"No; they thrive most on opposition. Besides they are three to your one. You might get into trouble. Maybe we can think up some way to block their game."

CHAPTER IX

As soon as he had his plan perfected, Dan called up headquarters in Marco. Ella took the message:

"Watch out for Alice. She has double-crossed me and has run away with over a thousand dollars that we collected the past few days! I was intending to forward it today. It may be that she has gone home. If so, have her arrested and searched. She must be apprehended."

"Is that all?" Ella asked, stifling a scornful laugh. "Better think up a better one than that, Dan!"

"You don't believe me?" incredulously.

"No, and no one else will. Better send in that money at once, Dan. I have a notion that things didn't go over as you thought they would. I learned to respect Alice, even though I hated her. I know she is not guilty of dishonesty, and you'd better not try to pull that one. Things are bad enough here at best, and you are likely to be killed if you come back. Want me to come to you now? I could help you to spend that thousand," sweetly.

"Fool! Mind how you talk over the 'phone! No, I don't want you—ever again!" And he slammed the receiver up, cursing furiously, determined to brazen it out and keep the money, which he had sewed up in his clothes. Surely Joe Jennings would believe him! And if Alice did go home, he'd follow her and publicly denounce her as a thief! He wasn't through with her yet—not by a jug full! No chit of a mill girl should make a fool of him!

And then all Marco was agape over an article in the Daily News of that city. Streaming headlines across the front page!

Jim Avery ran all the way from town with a paper in his hand, giving whoops of delight that caused much con-

Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

BUT TOM EDISON GOT AHEAD OF ME

The man who designed an automobile with the gas throttle on the dash instead of on the steering wheel broke out of the asylum last week and was found in a back alley trying to perfect a pair of britches with the pockets below the knees.

But speaking of inventions, when I was lingering along between the "learning to cuss" age and sprouting little white whiskers, I was all the time trying to make something that nobody else had ever heard of. I was pretty handy with tools and my father had a blacksmith shop with everything from an anvil on up.

The first thing I ever built that was a marvel to the community was a churning machine. I made it out of some old gin and condenser wheels and a grandstone pulley. It worked all right for a few minutes, then the dasher busted loose and my mother's new stone churn was floating around in a puddle of milk. I slept on my stummock for 6 weeks after that warming of my pants, which I did not then wear onner count of shirts.

My next venture was into the fire-arm world. I ruin my father's scroll saw when I sawed a piece of iron pipe in two to be used in the manufacture of a shotgun. I got it ready to shoot in a few days, and loaded her pretty heavy and sighted it at the barn door. When I came to an hour or so later, the pigs had done rooted all of the goobers out of my pockets, muddled up my face, and my clothes had been blowed off, and I never did find any part of my gun. I always will remember the whipping I got for that and the time I had typhoid fever.

I drifted from steel to wood and built a swinging cradle that rocked automatically by tying a string to the dog and then to the cradle and putting a cat in a basket just far enough off for him not to reach her, but that dog got awfully mad at that cat once, and he jumped so hard he jerked the cradle over and almost killed my little brother and sister I was trying to rock to sleep. I have forgot at this late day whether my mother whipped me with a stick of stovewood or an axe handle—or both.

Among my proposed utensils that were originally intended for the patent office were a cow milker by using wheat straws, a trough that the mules could feed themselves in by pushing against the wall, a fish hook with a trigger on it, a bow-and-arrow that shot up a keg of nails in a week my father thought would last him a year, a well windlass that would draw water by turning the same way all the time, and a potato roaster. I made the first automobile that was ever guided down the road: its component parts were 4 old buggy wheels and axles and a rope for the steering wheel and 5 little niggers which served as an engine geared to the rear. And then there were other nice things got up by me.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.**Joanna News****Good Enough**

My friend, beware of "good enough,"
It isn't made of sterling stuff;
It's something any man can do,
It marks the many from the few,
It has no merit to the eye,
It's something any man can buy,
It's name is but a sham and bluff,
For it is never "good enough."

There is no "good enough" that's short
Of what you can do and you ought.
The flaw which may escape the eye
And temporarily get by,
Shall weaken underneath the strain
And wreck the ship or car or train,
For this is true of men and stuff,—
Only the best is "good enough."

Village News

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Robertson and children of Laurens, S. C., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. L. H. O'Dell.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Bridges of Newberry were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. O'Dell.

Mrs. E. L. Thomas spent the week-end with her son, F. C. Bartlett, Greenville, S. C.

Mr. Frank Hamby of New York spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Grant.

Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Johns of Clinton visited Mrs. J. L. Stroud, Sunday.

Mr. Sidney Goff of Newberry spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Henry King.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Zonie Hawkins, Mrs. G. W. Hawkins, and Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Rowe, all of Saluda, S. C., were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Rowe.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hughes of Newberry spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stewart.

Mrs. Jesse Crouch spent the week-end with her grandmother in Columbia, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Boyd of Lexington, S. C., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Sample.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Rickard of Batesburg, S. C., spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. L. E. Prater.

Miss Myrtis Holland of Clinton visited Miss Avenelle Templeton, Monday.

Friends of Mrs. Ernest Sweat will be glad to know that she is improving after an operation in the Greenville hospital.

Mrs. J. E. Hamm left Tuesday morning for the hospital in Chester, S. C., where she will undergo an operation. Friends hope for her a speedy recovery.

We are glad to note that Roy Osborne is much better, after being quite ill with pneumonia for the past two weeks.

MILLENNIUM, GA.**Morgan Mills of Ga., Inc.**

Dear Aunt Becky:

We had some cold weather last week and the first snow seen here in seven years; today is nice and spring-like.

Mr. Rambow, our superintendent, has offered a prize for the best garden and prettiest flower yard. I am out to win. I have onions, garden peas, and lettuce up. Mr. Rambow had all our gardens plowed up for us. We sure did appreciate it.

We are sorry to report the death of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Daly, last

lecture among observers who were not aware of what had happened. Jim was panting and sweating when he fell into the door where Ted and his mother were, and pointed breathlessly to the paper, which he thrust into his mother's hands.

"Read—about Alice!" he gasped. "Gosh, what a girl! She's — not married — to that damned — scoundrel! Whoopee!" Unreproved, Jim turned a somersault in the floor, while his mother and Ted bent over the sheet dumbfounded and hardly able to read even the headlines, both so pale and trembling with emotion. But at last they read it:

"PRETTY MARCO MILL GIRL MATCHES WITS WITH EXPERIENCED GAMBLER, LABOR LEADER AND BLACKMAILER, WHO LURES HER TO NEW YORK WITH PROMISE OF MARRIAGE"

"Alice Avery's Purity and Intuition Saves Her From Harm. She Becomes an Honored Guest in a Highly Respectable Home. Sees the Sights of New York Chaperoned by Wealthy Widow Who Wishes to Adopt Her."

"Three weeks ago a beautiful Southern girl, pure as the morning dew, came to New York in company with a notorious labor agitator, who had promised to marry her immediately on arrival. When he proposed that they register at a hotel as man and wife, and then go out and get married, she walked out on him.

"Unaided she secured a room and board with a well-to-do-widow, whom she happened to meet on the street and to whom she appealed for information about rooms. The widow was lonely; the sweet face and big innocent brown eyes of the girl reminded her of a loved one dead and gone, and the widow offered her a room and board, which she gladly accepted.

"The man who had lured her to New York was furious; but, depending upon the young girl to collect great sums of money for strikers in Marco—money that he put into his own pocket—he acquiesced in her plans, and did not try to force himself or his attentions upon her at first, but kept her busy lecturing and collecting funds.

"The girl refused to go out with him to any place of amusement in the evenings, unless chaperoned by the widow. During the day she worked hard at her 'job' anxious to 'earn' the salary she received. She was a tireless worker and collected thousands of dollars. He was a slacker—depending upon and taking credit for her efforts, and the results. She felt that she was doing a great work for her people. Her sweet voice, clear-toned as a bell, was listened to with interest; contributions were heavy, and she trustfully turned the money over to her 'manager.'

"In the meantime her 'manager' began to get im-

patient. His passionate pleas and eloquent arguments for 'free love' were not having the desired effect. He was losing the girl, knew it and resented it. Hoping to force her to terms he had an article published in a labor paper about 'Mr. and Mrs. Dan Forrest' and their work in New York for strikers down South,—slanderizing her by linking her pure name with his.

"When the girl indignantly demanded an explanation, he pleaded that he did it to protect her fair name; said that her people knew that she 'should' be his wife, if she wasn't! Hadn't she come away with him? His plan was to blight her hopes of a reconciliation with loved ones, and force her to his arms. But like the queen that she is, she denounced him and drove him from her.

"God was redeeming His promise to care for the fatherless, and gave to Alice Avery a true friend in the writer, who has been her constant companion during the entire time she has been in New York, and who would ask nothing better than to be allowed to adopt her.

"It would be interesting to know if Dan Forrest has sent in the thousand dollars collected by Alice in her two last days of work as solicitor for his 'Relief Fund.'

"He has quite a record here as a gambler and blackmailer, having served time under two convictions.

"Now, since losing Alice, he has two recruits from Marco, who claim to be mill workers and are not. One woman claims to be a widow with five children. She is a married woman who left her husband to join the Textile Workers Union. She has no children, has not worked in the mill in years, and is a dope fiend. She has a terrible tale to tell of 'mill slavery.'

"The other recruit is a little dwarf seventeen years of age who has finished High school and is bright as a dollar. He has never worked in the mill, yet glibly tells a blood-curdling story of how he worked since he was seven years old, 60 hours per week for \$5.00, and was brutally treated by his overseers till he often contemplated suicide!—the little liar.

"And the 'dear public' listens, weeps and contributes handsomely!"

(Signed)

MRS. ARTHUR WHITE.

And then Mrs. Avery, Ted and Jim were laughing and crying in each others arms, all trying to talk at once. Wasn't Alice a peach? And surely she'd soon be home. Of course she was having a grand time, but bless her heart, she'd never forget nor forsake her people! All Marco was a thrill. Alice had been the village favorite. Even the strikers were stirred and many were indignant over the way Dan had treated her. They exulted, too, in her victory over him, even while troubled over the

Saturday morning. She was buried Sunday evening at Oak Hill church.

Mr. and Mrs. Rambow have moved in their newly painted home at No. 1 Gilmer avenue; we are glad to have them with us. They have been living at the Hotel Estelle in town.

Mr. R. T. Cook and Harvey Cross spent last week in Rome, Ga.

Mr. Joe Mitchell was the guest of Miss Thelma Garvin, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Cross are spending a week with Mrs. Gross' parents of Midville, Ga.

Mrs. John Oxford of Emma Lane, was a visitor here Sunday.

Mr. J. F. Felton and J. C. Hood went possum hunting last Friday night and instead of catching a possum the dog treed a skunk. The report is out that Mr. Felton's overcoat is buried! We notice he hasn't worn it since.

The new story is just splendid Aunt Becky, reading it ought to get us thinking.

ELMA.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Carl Stohn Silk Mills, Inc.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mr. G. B. Abernathy is in the U. S. Hospital at Oteen, N. C., and is improving every day.

Myrtle Abernathy spent the week-end in Maiden and Oteen, visiting her parents and brother.

Arthur Blackage is running the cards and Ed Cathey is superintending the job.

The Home Economics classes of Charlotte, Gastonia and Marion, N. C., are planning a trip to Florida about the 6th of April. Four girls will go from Carl Stohn.

I'd like to hear from the writer at Goldville, S. C., who goes to the H. E. C. I like what she had to say. I have been going to class four years, and have learned lots; wish every girl and young mother could go.

The writer and a girl friend went to a tea party at Mrs. Pender's in Dilworth last Thursday night.

Our weave room overseer, Mr. Gaddy, got his shoulder hurt last week; some one started a loom up and hit him; it is much improved today.

Miss Venie Harris, quit today and Mrs. Myrtle Rumble is taking her job.

Mr. John Chisolm was up to visit us today. He is sure getting fat since he quit the mill and went on the police force.

Aunt Becky, it won't be long before you will be coming back to see us. It is time for all subscriptions to expire.

The story ended just fine, and the new story is very good.

We have started up a few more looms. Wish we could start them all up. We are running day and night. Mr. Jake Sides is night overseer.

J. L. W.

MACON, GA.

Bibb No. 2, Woman's Club

Featured by the best attendance, that has been known at any regular meeting of the club, the Woman's club of Number Two gathered last Friday evening for the first business session of 1930. Forty-one members were present and three visitors.

Eight new members, Mrs. Rufus Fair, Mrs. Marion Parker, Mrs. C. A. Jackson, Mrs. C. L.

McLemore, Mrs. C. B. Owens, Mrs. Gladys Denard, Mrs. Nellie Couch and Mrs. R. T. Shepard were enrolled.

Reports showed that the club had been unusually active. A total of 212 visits were made during the past month by the club members; 31 trays were sent to sick persons in the community; 30 garments were given and eight bouquets or pot plants were sent to the sick.

Mrs. W. A. Hunt, president, and other newly elected officers were in charge for the first time. The meeting was the first held since the annual banquet and the enthusiasm and spirit of the members was highly commended by Mrs. Pearl Taylor. She said she was proud to see such a splendid meeting and predicted that much better work would result from this year's program than had been possible in the past. "Your club, like everything about the Bibb, must keep on keeping on," she said. "We all know that the club has done just splendid in the past but what has been accomplished has only pointed the way to better work and we are certain to do better and bigger things with each passing year."

Musical selections by Miss Alma Hawthorne and Miss Lucile Roberts and readings by Miss Margaret Taylor of Wesleyan were pleasing numbers on the program.

During the meeting Mrs. Taylor thanked the club for the lovely Christmas remembrance sent to her.

Girl Reserves

Number Two Girl Reserves had a rummage sale last Saturday in a store on Broadway and cleared a neat sum for their camp fund. It was the first experience the girls had with such a sale and all enjoyed it very much.

Mrs. A. A. Drake, Mrs. A. B. Fineher and Miss King assisted in the sale.

Stunt Night

A comedy stunt, featuring Overseer W. A. Hunt and Assistant Superintendent B. B. Snow, will be one of the hits of the evening at the Community House. The title of this stunt is not known, but from well-informed sources it is rumored it will be "How to Kill a Rabbit."

GREENWOOD, S. C.

Grendel Mill Group Guests of Superintendent

L. E. Foster, superintendent of Grendel Mills No. 2, was host to the officials and overseers of the two Grendel mills and Panola Mills at supper Saturday night in the assembly room of the Chamber of Commerce. H. E. Runge, superintendent of Grendel No. 1, was toastmaster and Rev. James W. Jackson, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, made the principal talk at the delightful event.

Mr. Foster's guests were: J. P. Abney, Jack Abney, C. L. Burnside, Sr., J. R. Abney, C. L. Beaudrot, S. A. Agnew, E. H. Williams, H. E. Runge, G. H. Byrd, H. A. Rush, H. E. Cox, A. P. Rush, H. E. Seigler, G. W. Giles, H. S. Duff, Jack Walker, J. L. Cheatham, W. E. Taylor, L. W. Grier, R. H. Underwood, H. S. Griffin, E. D. Miles, J. F. Suipes, Austin Ballew, W. E. Porter, J. A. Telford, H. W. Mabry, J. P. Nelson, Oscar Turner, J. P. Rush, R. M. Ramsey, J. R. Putnam, P. J. Hunt, J. L. Crowe, T. L. Rhodes, H. R. Dean, T. L. Watts, H. M. Seigler, W. D. Bolin, H. E. Griffin, Dr. J. M. Symmes, Rev. James W. Jackson, and Rev. E. E. Glenn.

thought of what she might do in the future, against the union, which she now had good cause to hate.

Then there was a rumor—no one knew where it started—that Alice had "double-crossed" Dan and had kept several thousand dollars that rightfully belonged to the union treasury. That Mrs. White was her accomplice, and they were trying to clear their skirts by accusing Dan. There were rumors and rumors; one hour Mrs. Avery would be in the seventh heaven of acstasy and the next in the depths of despair. But Ted held his head high and a light in his eyes warned gossipers to say nothing against Alice in his hearing.

Ted wired congratulations to Alice, nor counted the words or cost.

"Dearest, accept hearty congratulations and love.

When may I come for you? The minutes are hours and the days are weeks. Letter follows. TED."

And he wrote page after page, every word thrilling with the undying love of a great heart, and pleading for forgiveness for jealousy and rage. His messages brought tears of joy to the eyes of Alice, but she did not answer him one word. Somehow, she could not. She had been to the depths of despair and felt degraded. She wrote to her mother, but did not mention Ted at all. And the poor boy was wretched beyond endurance.

Of course Joe Jennings rushed a copy of the Marco Daily News to Dan Forrest,—and also a letter asking him for the truth of Mrs. White's letter. And, while Alice was receiving wires and letters of congratulations, Dan was getting quite a different kind, and was pacing the floor of his room and cursing furiously. He looked very much like a beast that had been cornered, and meant to fight for life and freedom.

Dan had quite a sum now; his new recruits had taken in a lot of cash and he kept as much as he pleased, sending only enough to Jennings to keep him from suspicing anything. And now, this darned meddlesome old woman was going to get him into trouble, if he couldn't turn the tables on her. Was he going to tamely submit? No indeed!

"Damn her and Alice! Damn their quixotic notions! He had the money and he'd keep it. Yes, and he'd brand them as conspirators in a frame-up. Publicly denounce them as rogues, and if necessary. Oh, he'd fix them! He'd show Alice that she couldn't make a door mat of him. Damn her, by the time he got through with her she'd be glad to creep to him for protection and shelter from withering scorn."

"But what of Ella? There was something in the tone of her voice when he talked with her over the phone that gave him the creeps. She wouldn't believe that Alice was a crook, and what she'd do was so darned uncertain. She might take it into her head to tell a few embarrassing truths, and prove them, if he wasn't careful. Maybe he'd have to make up with her for awhile, in order to be safe. Well, that wasn't so bad—if he couldn't have Alice.

(To Be Continued)